

OVERSEAS NEWS

Students' stronghold falls to new Bolivian President

Troops of the new Right-wing regime in Bolivia forced their way into the San Marcos university today to force the surrender of 30 students still fighting in La Paz for the deposed President General Torres. A Mustang aircraft dropped three bombs on the building, and troops fired rockets before invading the building. After a few minutes of fighting the students came out with their hands up and were marched off towards a barracks.

Police search for Jackson's visitor after escape

San Quentin (Calif.) August 23 — Authorities today sought the grandson of a former Senator who was the last person to visit George Jackson before the prisoner and five others were killed in an escape attempt at San Quentin prison on Saturday.

They want to find out how Jackson got a gun to use to lead the attempted breakout and an all-points bulletin went out for Stephen Mitchell Bingham, aged 29, grandson of the late Hiram Bingham, who was Governor of Connecticut and a US Senator.

Bingham is the son of Alfred Bingham, of Salem, Connecticut, and nephew of Jonathan Bingham, Democratic Congressman from New York City. He attended Yale and later obtained a law degree at the University of California, Berkeley.

Authorities said they also were seeking on unidentified woman who accompanied Bingham to San Quentin but was not allowed to go into the visitors' room with him when he spoke to Jackson. The woman is believed to be an associate of a female San Francisco lawyer.

Bingham was reported to have been associated during recent years with radical groups in Oakland, California. No warrant has been issued.

The prison said Bingham was Jackson's visitor on Saturday afternoon, a few minutes before the 29-year-old Negro drew a

La Paz, August 23

The new President, Colonel Hugo Banzer, called in the air force and troops when the barricaded students refused guarantees for their lives if they would surrender. They hid in a university cellar on Sunday night when General Torres fled after the collapse of organised resistance to Colonel Banzer's forces.

The new Government said 112 persons died in the four-day revolt led by Colonel Banzer, most of them in the streets of La Paz. Hundreds were wounded in a last flurry of house-to-house fighting.

Doctors at a hospital in the suburb of Miraflores, where the bloody fighting took place, said they were badly able to cope with the continuing flow of wounded. The hospital mortuary was practically teeming by relatives, practically all of them Right-wing troops in the streets for more than 16 hours.

Meanwhile Colonel Banzer, who was sworn in last night, made it clear he was the "strong man" of the new regime when he denied reports that two other colonels would share power with him in a military junta.

He quickly filled 11 of 14 Cabinet places, mainly with members of the Right-wing Bolivian Socialist Falange, and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

He has also designated General Remberto Iriarte as chief of the armed forces. The general was former Ambassador to Argentina, and one of the military chiefs who combined to overthrow the Torres regime.

The former President, Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro, is expected to return to La Paz today to resume leadership of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement. The movement joined in the drive to oust General Torres.

In Buenos Aires, the Argentine Foreign Office said General Torres' wife and three children were in the Argentine embassy in La Paz. The former Foreign and Defence Ministers were also said to have sought refuge there.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said no formal action would be taken to recognise the new Government until it advised the United States that it controlled the situation and would respect prior Bolivian foreign commitments — Reuters and UPI.

Michael Elmer writers, page 11.

More grace for RB211

By our Air Correspondent

The Government's commitment to finance the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine for the Lockheed TriStar ends today but a further extension is expected to enable contractual negotiations with airlines to be completed. The programme is costing about £25 million a week and is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The Aerospace Minister has given a warning that there has been continued escalation in the total bill. Previous estimates, now being revised, indicated that a further £100 million to find



The Soviet envoy to the Four-Power negotiations on Berlin, Mr Pyotr Abrassimov, about to enter the West Berlin residence of the US Ambassador for the 33rd round of talks yesterday

Polemics on a day of liberation

From OSGOOD CARUTHERS: Vienna, August 23

Hungary issued a veiled but pointed warning to Rumania today to get back into line with her neighbours and allies, in a comment in the party newspaper "Nepszabadsz" on the twenty-seventh anniversary of Rumania's liberation from the Nazis.

The "friendly" remarks were given added point by the guest list in Bucharest which includes a high-level military mission headed by Lt. Dashi, political chief of the Chinese armed forces and a politburo member.

Once again Hungary has been cast in the role of principal spokesman for Moscow in reprimanding President Ceausescu, for fostering stronger relations with the Soviet Union's most bitter Marxist opponent.

Formal greeting to Ceausescu from Moscow and its other Warsaw Pact allies contained

barber references to an independence foreign policy made by "Nepszabadsz".

The Budapest comment tended to belittle the rôle of Communists in liberating Rumania at the end of the war and in building up the present Marxist-Leninist Government.

Rumanian successes were only possible because she was "always able to rely on the support of the fraternal Socialist countries and above all on the Soviet Union — economically and in defence alike."

In executing its plans Rumania can always rely on the assistance of the Socialist countries," the newspaper continued. "Our common objectives and geographical position necessitate unity. And this international relationship is particularly important at a time when imperialism is striving wretchedly and covertly to disrupt the Socialist community."

"The protection of the national sovereignty of the Socialist countries and the building of socialism can only be accomplished through joint effort, common desire and united labour."

This presumably refers not only to Western "imperialists" but to the Chinese. "The Chinese military mission," said the paper, "has just come from Albania. Peking's only close ally in Europe — and there is speculation that its tour will prepare a visit later this year by the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai."

According to the official Rumanian announcement, the mission has come at the invitation of the Rumanian Armed Forces Minister, General Ion Ionescu, who paid a much-publicised visit to Peking last year. That and the visit of Ceausescu to China and other Asian Communist States this year has prompted Soviet anger.

But the Kremlin has left it to the Hungarians to retaliate. The Hungarian Government newspaper "Magyar Hirlap" began the campaign by accusing China of seeking a "Belgrade-Bucharest-Tiрана axis." — Los Angeles Post.

WEST & WALES (HTV)— 3.15 p.m. Cowboy in Africa. 4.00 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.14 Moment of Truth. 4.40 Flicker. 4.50 News. 5.00 Today's Papers. 5.10 How. 5.15 News. 5.20 Report West. 5.30 Report Wales. 5.35 Crossroads. 5.40 Never Mind the Quality. 5.45 On the Buses. 5.50 Hawaii Five-O. 6.00 Playhouse: "The Grass Widows." 6.10 Regional News. 6.15 News. 6.20 The Secret World. 6.25 11 Alive and Kicking. 6.30 Alex Comfort. 6.45 Weather. Close.

HTV WEST (as above except). 6.45 p.m. Report West. 6.50 16-35 Report West. HTV WALES— 6.14 18 p.m. Y Dydd. HTV CYMRU/WALES— 6.10 18 p.m. Y Dydd. WESTWARD— 3.58 p.m. Westward News. 4.00 Yak. 4.10 Gus Honeydew Show. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.35 Lift Off. 4.40 News. 4.45 National News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 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S. Korean alarm as convicts escape

Seoul, August 23

Twenty-three prisoners broke out of a stockade on an island off the west coast of South Korea today, throwing the country into confusion and fear of North Korean guerrilla attack.

Though all 23 — described as "special convicts" — were later killed or wounded, the escape resulted in a scare of an enemy landing near Seoul, the capital being placed under special alert and the Defence Minister offering his resignation.

The Defence Ministry's counter-espionage operations command, already concerned about North Korean infiltrations in the past week, first announced that 21 North Korean guerrillas had landed at Incheon, 25 miles west of Seoul, and were heading towards the capital.

But after hours of confusion, the Defence Minister, Na Huk-jung, retracted the earlier announcement and gave a new account of the incident based on a personal visit to the island where the breakout occurred.

He also said that he was assuming full responsibility for the incident and had offered his resignation to President Park.

The convicts had been held on Simido, a small island under Air Force control off Incheon. They killed 12 Air Force guards, seized a boat, and landed at Incheon. In an initial clash with troops after landing, they lost one man killed and three wounded. The convicts then hijacked the boat and drove towards Seoul, shooting dead two policemen at checkpoints on the way.

The bus carrying the remaining 19 men hit a tree on the outskirts of Seoul. As troops closed in, the fugitives set off explosives in the bus, killing 15 of their number and wounding four. — Reuter.

Student says he did not kill diplomat

Istanbul, August 23

Mahir Cayan (23), a student accused of the kidnapping and murder of Israel's Consul-General, Mr Ephraim Elrom, denied in a military court today that he killed the diplomat. In a letter written in prison he had said: "... the indictment is full of lies."

He is one of 13 people, including four girls, for whom the prosecution seeks the death sentence for their involvement in the abduction.

Also on trial are 13 others who are also accused of belonging to the Leftwing Turkish People's Liberation Army, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. Mr Elrom was found shot dead in an Istanbul flat after the Government had refused to negotiate with the kidnappers. — Reuter.

Film star weds

James Mason, 62, has secretly married Christina Nilsson, 39-year-old Australian actress. The ceremony took place 10 days ago in Switzerland where Mason now lives.

THE Western world may be on the edge of a trade war. Although the confrontation at the Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will not lead to an open declaration of war, indications are that bitterness over American surcharge will eventually provoke retaliation by the other major trading nations.

The United States delegation, however, will be unrepentant when it defends President Nixon's decision at the special council meeting which opens tomorrow. It is unlikely that the United States will set a time limit on this surcharge, or even specify the conditions under which it will be removed. She will defend her move in terms of balance of payments difficulties.

But it is believed that the removal of the surcharge is subject not only to an improvement in the US payments situation, but to agreement among the leading banking nations on a revaluation of their currencies against the dollar, and also on a more widespread sharing of European defence costs. The surcharge question is bound up in a reconsideration of relations between the US and

Europe and Japan, which embraces far more than immediate economic considerations.

The chief defender of the US cause is Mr Nathaniel Samuel, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The meeting will be distasteful for him. He is a genuine convert to trade liberalisation, and has tried, largely in vain, to push the Nixon Administration towards initiatives to follow the Kennedy Round, and maintain the momentum towards free trade, and the removal of tariff barriers, and non-tariff barriers.

At the meeting the legality of the US action will be challenged by the other major trading blocks, especially EEC and Japan. Although GATT rules allow special measures in severe balance of payments difficulties, they do not permit unilateral measures such as general tariff surcharges. Selective import quotas are the furthest they allow.

Britain will try to play an unobtrusive role at the meeting, and has not even sent a Minister. Her representative will be Sir Max Brown, of the Department of Trade and Industry. It is not so much that Britain is torn, as she so often is at international gatherings, between loyalty to the US and to her future partners in the Community. British trade is deeply affected by the surcharge, and like the Community, she wants to register outright protest.

But Britain set the precedent for this kind of action. At the height of balance of payments difficulties in 1964, Britain imposed a "stop-go" 15 per cent surcharge. Though this was reduced to 10 per cent and then to 5 per cent, it was not taken off until the end of 1966.

Britain claimed that the general surcharge was more effective than selective quotas. It will be difficult to contradict the US now, though it can be

argued that the American measures affect world trade far more.

Beyond a verbal assault, the US is unlikely to suffer immediate indignities. GATT will do little more than set up a strong group to consider the surcharge. Members will receive no encouragement to retaliate from Mr Olivier Long, the Secretary-General of GATT. Nobody can be certain how the EEC and Japan will meet the US move.

The EEC Council of Ministers has not yet met to decide a response. Herr Dahnendorf, the Commissioner for External Trade, is in no position at this point to do more than reserve the EEC's freedom of action.

However, he will point out that the EEC imports from the US far more than it sells to the US; and that US investment in

Europe has been allowed to reach vast proportions. The implication is that Europe has ample room for retaliation if it so decides, by seeking to restrict imports (and certainly by refusing to give the US easier access to agricultural markets), and by restrictions on US investments.

France may use this opportunity to press for restrictions on US investment. Germany may call for export incentives to industries which are especially hard hit by the American measures.

Japan is in the midst of an agonising debate. Even if she refuses to revaluation, she may refuse to discuss relaxation of restrictions on imports and on foreign investment. Indeed she may try to make life more difficult for foreign traders.

Japan may try to compensate for any loss of US markets by pushing harder in Europe. The EEC has already made it clear that it will not stand idly by if that happens.

Divided loyalties in GATT

From HELLA PICK: Geneva, August 23

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Ky proposes January poll

Salon, August 23

Vice-President Ky's announcement today that he would not take advantage of his reinstatement by the Supreme Court to seek the South Vietnamese presidency has compounded American discomfit over the run-in Ambassador, Mr Bunker, immediately held hurried conferences with President Thieu and his advisers at a heavily reinforced independence Palace. No details were released.

After a weekend of political manoeuvring Thieu's only potential opponents — Vice-President General Duong Van (Big) Minh — have both dropped out of the presidential race with accusations that it had been fraudulently weighted in the President's favour.

In the face of growing anti-election sentiment fuelled by the withdrawals, Thieu remained resolutely silent today. The presidential palace has had no comment on the election for some days except to deny General Minh's claim that the voting would be fraudulent.

Le Cong Chat, Vice-Minister of the Interior, went on television to deny the existence of pre-election fraud. To his credit, he said that he was being issued to enable non-existent electors to vote twice, the Minister said much of the trouble revolved around new computers which had failed to function properly.

In announcing his withdrawal, Vice-President Ky proposed that he and President Thieu should resign together and let a caretaker Government prepare for new elections. Many political groups — including his old enemies, the anti-war Buddhists of the An Quang faction, gave the proposal their support. The director of the An Quang pagoda in Saigon said that "bravery in overcoming pressure from the presidential palace and the United States."

Ky said that in future he will coordinate his plans with all opposition groups. Buddhist students, war veterans — and with General Minh.

If Thieu persists in going ahead with an untested election, Ky and his aides implied, he will be running a serious risk of a potentially explosive demonstration by his supporters. Ky has decided to try to ride out the six weeks until the election on October 3.

Under Ky's proposal, the election would be postponed for three months, until January, and the Senate President, Nguyen Van Thieu, would head the Government in the interim.

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My Lai colonel accused

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 23

The court martial began today of Colonel Oran Henderson, the most senior United States officer to be formally charged concerning the My Lai massacre. He is accused of fully failing to investigate reports which reached him of the massacre and of failing to pass on the reports to higher authority.

More specifically, he is charged with having lied twice to an army inquiry into the My Lai affair.

The court martial is taking place at Fort Meade, just outside Washington. The generals and five colonels are on the jury. If convicted Colonel Henderson could be sentenced to up to six years' hard labour.

The Government's case rests on the assertion that Colonel Henderson received reports from three helicopter pilots that indiscriminate killing of South Vietnamese civilians was taking place in the total absence of enemy activity. He is also said to have been lying over My Lai during much of the action.

The colonel's counsel has threatened to call as witnesses every senior officer in the army who was active in Vietnam, including the present Army Chief of Staff General William Westmoreland, the commander of US forces in Vietnam at the time of My Lai. He has indicated that he based his defence on the unreliability of evidence given nearly two years after the event.

The island's chief negotiator, Deemster George Moore, said that there were three options open. They could go into Europe with Britain as full members; they could remain outside, or they could seek a form of association.

The third choice was the alternative recommended by the negotiators. The degree of association was a matter for negotiation and talks were still proceeding. It was important for the island to stay outside the Community and seek a form of association which would allow freedom of trade and freedom to impose their own levels of taxation.

The House passed a resolution making clear to the British Government that the Manx Parliament must have the final choice of entering or staying outside. MPs rejected a proposal to advance the date of the Manx general elections by two weeks to give the new Parliament more time to consider the terms offered.

Terms of entry are not expected to be made known until the end of October. Polling in the general election is to take place on November 18 and 19 — leaving just over a week before the December 1 deadline set by the British Government for the island to decide.

A campaign to secure 25,000 signatures on an anti-Common Market petition starts in Guernsey today. The Guernsey Committee of Seven which is organising the campaign has recruited milkmen, newspaper delivery boys, publicans, and private residents to help to collect the signatures.

The petition asks the Queen to stop the Government enacting legislation which would take away the independence of the islands, Sark, Alderney, Jethou, Herm and Breghouin into the Common Market, without first obtaining exceptions to the Treaty of Rome required by the islands' special position.

The committee treasurer, Mr Neil Duxbury, said: "If necessary we are prepared to take Guernsey's Common Market case to the International Court at The Hague."

Michael Lake adds: The British Government has asked the Six for special arrangements for the Channel Islands so as to allow free trade in industrial and agricultural products and exemption from fiscal harmonisation and the free movement of labour. These provisions would protect Guernsey's flower and tomato industries and Jersey's growing prominence as a banking centre with low tax.

The Government is also asking the Six to alter an article in the Treaty to give the islands special status such as that France negotiated for Algeria in 1958. Under the existing article the Channel Islands would be given treatment under the EEC's regional policy which the islands feel would not be permanent and would treat them on surffiance.

Mr Heath is being challenged today to make public the thousands of regulations — on trade, finance, and law — which Britain would have to adopt on joining the Common Market. Mr Christopher Freer-Smith, chairman of the Keep Britain Out campaign, wrote yesterday to the Prime Minister pointing out that the Commission's regulations were not available to the public. He asked him to give priority to having them translated and made available through Government Stationery Offices.

Mr Freer-Smith said yesterday: "The EEC information office told me they did not know exactly how many regulations and directives there were, but said there were about 6,000, of which 4,000 are still in force."

Manx call to stay 'uncommon'

By our Correspondent

Full membership of the European Economic Community had nothing to offer the Isle of Man. Manx MPs were told by their EEC negotiators yesterday.

MPs had been summoned from their summer recess for a special meeting of the House of Keys, to debate latest developments. One of the negotiators, Mr Chiffood Irving (Ind. Douglas East), said: "If the full terms of membership were imposed on the Isle of Man, we could sink to the bottom of the Irish Sea without trace."

He added that they were seeking a form of association which would enable the Isle of Man to continue to levy her own taxes and make her own laws, and trade with Britain and Europe without tariff barriers.

No offshore island could be prosperous unless it was different and the Isle of Man had prospered because her difference had allowed her to become a tax haven. Mr Irving added: "Our strength is that we are an uncommon market. We want to retain the right to create the right laws and pursue the right financial policies for the island."

The island's chief negotiator, Deemster George Moore, said that there were three options open. They could go into Europe with Britain as full members; they could remain outside, or they could seek a form of association.

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Michael Lake adds: The British Government has asked the Six for special arrangements for the Channel Islands so as to allow free trade in industrial and agricultural products and exemption from fiscal harmonisation and the free movement of labour. These provisions would protect Guernsey's flower and tomato industries and Jersey's growing prominence as a banking centre with low tax.

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Guernsey mobilises against the EEC

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

TEMPORARY LECTURERS

Applications are invited for posts of temporary Lecturers. The posts are to be filled at the University of the West of England, Bristol, for periods between one and three years. The successful candidates will be invited to give an oral presentation in the preparation of one of two courses, subsequently they will be invited to give an oral presentation in the area of their competence.

The courses are in the field of:

(a) Language associated development;

(b) Educational Evaluation and Assessment.

Candidates for course (a) should have a degree in psychology or sociology, an interest in language, and a background in teaching, experience, and a willingness to undertake research in educational psychology.

Salary Scale: £1,491-£2,454 (bursary £3,417 p.a. plus F.S.S.U. benefits). Further particulars are available from the Director of Staffing, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK8 9BJ. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staffing by 10th September, 1971. Applications received after this date will be considered on a basis of merit.

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

CENTRE FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates with a degree in urban or regional studies, or a related discipline, for a post of Research Assistant in the Centre for Urban and Regional Studies. The post is for a period of one to three years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Centre, and will be expected to undertake research in urban and regional studies. The post is a full-time position, and the successful candidate will be expected to work full-time hours. The salary is £1,491 p.a. plus F.S.S.U. benefits. Further particulars are available from the Director of Staffing, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK8 9BJ. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staffing by 10th September, 1971. Applications received after this date will be considered on a basis of merit.

University of Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates with a degree in botany, or a related discipline, for a post of Research Assistant in the Department of Botany. The post is for a period of one to three years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department, and will be expected to undertake research in botany. The post is a full-time position, and the successful candidate will be expected to work full-time hours. The salary is £1,491 p.a. plus F.S.S.U. benefits. Further particulars are available from the Director of Staffing, The

HOME NEWS

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Purchase of UCS yards 'viable proposition'

By JOHN KERR

Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, took a stage further yesterday his bid to save the four yards of the UCS, now in liquidation with 6,000 jobs at stake. He heard from the company's liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith, an indication of the purchase price that would be involved. Mr Kelly declined to specify the amount but he left the UCS offices at Linthouse but said there was a possibility of a viable

proposition based on the price that had been suggested. "But," he added, "a lot depends on the Government's attitude."

He is likely to be in London today to discuss the possible extent of Government financial backing with the Department of Trade and Industry. Mr Kelly and his financial adviser, Mr J. C. Sharp, met Mr Smith after flying back from his holiday home on Islay in the Inner Hebrides, where he met UCS shop stewards over the weekend.

After talks lasting about two hours, Mr Sharp issued a statement which said: "We have discussed with the official liquidator the possibility of Mr Kelly making an offer for the whole fixed assets of the company and broadly the manner in which such a purchase would be financed."

The liquidator indicated the price he had in view and this is being considered. The next step will be a meeting at the Department of Trade and Industry in the course of this week.

Referring later to the proposal for taking over the four divisions of UCS, Mr Sharp said: "It makes a fair amount of sense. By the end of the week we should know where we stand."

Mr Kelly cancelled a meeting with the shop stewards after his flight from Islay was delayed, but he said he would see them after his meeting with the DTI. Earlier in the day representatives of the shop stewards' coordinating committee were assured by Mr Smith that any bid for the whole of UCS that might be made would certainly be considered as a serious proposition.

The outcome of this round in the negotiations would seem to be that the ball is now firmly back in the Government's court. Any agreement to finance a scheme for all four yards would be a considerable shift from previous Government policy.

Last weekend Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, repeatedly made it clear that the Government did not consider the four yards as a group to be a viable commercial proposition.

The shop stewards claimed a "100 per cent success" for the work-in which started at the UCS yards yesterday morning in defiance of redundancy dismissals made by the liquidator at the end of last week.

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, is expected to meet TUC leaders on Friday to discuss their plan for a Clydeside Development Authority as a means of saving UCS.

ULSTER: Wilson anger • clergy upset • court hearing



The rubble-strewn street in Belfast where a three-storey building was blasted by a gellignite bomb

Parliament flouted, says Labour

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

Mr Harold Wilson and his Shadow Ministers were muttering last night that the Government was flouting Parliament by refusing to recall it to discuss the Ulster crisis.

Their anger was brought to a head by the formal refusal yesterday by Mr Francis Pym, the Government Chief Whip, even though it had been tacitly understood that there would be no recall. Mr Pym replied with the same placatory words which the Prime Minister had used to reject Mr Wilson's unofficial suggestion for a recall on Monday of last week. Both said that they saw no reason for a recall, but they were keeping the matter under constant review.

Prominent Labour MPs are now angry about something which the Government has admitted from the beginning of the interment crisis: that it was planning on August 5—the last day on which Parliament sat—to avoid all parliamentary debate.

Although the Opposition realises that notice of interment could not have been made to Parliament, it thinks that it was deplorable to time the operation to start as soon as MPs had gone away.

Mr Wilson and his front bench colleagues were also emphasising the forebearance they had shown. They had resisted the pressure of their backbenchers to ask for an immediate recall until Mr Heath had sent his heated telegram to Mr Lynch. That event—10 days after interment—was the time when they considered that the situation had deteriorated so far that they had to press for a recall.

Mr Wilson returns from the Isles of Scilly to London on Thursday and will be listening to what his colleagues have to say about Ulster.

Although he has no plans to ask to see the Prime Minister at the moment, he will do so if the collective opinion in the party is that he should.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Parliamentary Secretary for the Army, who has special responsibilities for Northern Ireland, goes to Ulster today for talks with the GOC, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuzo, and his senior officers.

Leader comment, page 10

Release of NUS members sought

The National Union of Students has asked the Home Secretary either to charge or release its members who are interned in Northern Ireland. The union said it had expressed concern over the arrests of two students of Queen's University, Belfast, and also of Mr Oliver Cogrove, president of St Joseph's College of Education, students' union, and an active member of Peoples Democracy.

PAYMENTS of Supplementary Benefits and pensions in the Belfast area were being held up, it was announced yesterday because of an explosion at the Social Security Offices in Frederick Street, on Saturday in which a security officer was injured.

Guide leaders sight 'UFO'

THREE Guide mistresses yesterday claimed to have seen an unidentified flying object while they were sitting on a bench at the entrance to the University of Lincoln.

Mrs Olwyn Granger, of Lincoln Road, Wombourne, Worcestershire, said: "Suddenly out of the blue there was a tremendous roar, as if an aircraft was approaching."

"It looked like a long, straight line like a cigar with red lights glowing from it. Either this was a UFO or the authorities have developed something very hush hush they do not want us to know about. Soon after it went, a jet aircraft came over and flew round and round for some time as though it was looking for something."

With Mrs Granger were Miss Lotie Hare, the divisional commissioner, of Crane Road, Dudley, and Mrs Betty McGowan, of Broadway North, Dudley.

Getting the message of safety across

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Government yesterday launched the campaign in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday. He said the North-east had been chosen because it was an easily identifiable geographical area.

"There is nothing sinister about the choice of this region," he said. "We want to be able to assess the results as quickly as possible and by using the North-east as a test area we can get the results in under six months."

He said that if the publicity campaign was extended throughout Britain it would cost only £1.1 million compared with an estimate which put the total cost of road accidents to the country each year at £43.3 million.

But he added a warning that the Government would consider making the use of seat belts compulsory if persuasion did not work.

Liverpool priests MPs on bail go to Dublin

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Two Roman Catholic churches have banned the sale of their archdiocesan newspaper because of its treatment of the Northern Ireland situation.

The "Catholic Pictorial," which claims 135,000 readers in the Liverpool archdiocese, has been banned by the parish priests at St Michael's Church, West Derby, and Holy Cross Church in the city centre. Both have refused to allow copies of the paper to go on sale in their churches.

On the front page of this week's edition the "Pictorial" carries a photograph of two young Irish children sent as refugees from Belfast to Liverpool and comments: "So why did two children stand shivering in a Liverpool dawn, bounded from their homes by Catholics? Because neither the Stormont Government nor the Irish Republican Army has the slightest regard for human suffering."

The article, written by the paper's editor, Mr Norman Creswell, continues: "Each has furthered its own ambitions behind a cynical use of religion."

Withdrawn

The assistant priest at St Michael's, Father Kevin O'Connor, said: "The parish priest and I decided quite independently that the paper should be withdrawn. I do not wish to discuss the matter further, but our action was a result of the comments on Northern Ireland."

Mr Creswell, who launched the paper with Cardinal Heenan 10 years ago, said: "It is quite wrong that the political opinions of one man can suppress the sale of a newspaper."

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr John Hume, MP, and Mr Ivan Cooper, MP, were remanded on bail until September 6 when they appeared in Londonderry Magistrates' Court yesterday. They were charged under the Special Powers Act with failing to obey a command of Her Majesty's Forces during a demonstration last Wednesday.

Mr William Gallagher and Mr Michael Canavan, members of the Derry Central Citizens' Council, were also remanded until September 6 on the same charge. Mr Hugh Logue, an executive member of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, was remanded until the same date on a charge of riotous behaviour.

A small crowd outside the court applauded the two Social Democratic and Labour Party MPs when they entered and left the building, but there was no trouble. The courthouse was heavily guarded by police and troops.

Mr Hume and Mr Cooper left for Dublin, where they were having talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Lynch.

The new Lancia 2000 Sedan

There's only one modest thing about the new Lancia 2000. The price. Just £2153.13. For a smooth, sleek, silent, spacious car with so many features that it feels just the way it looks. Luxurious. Superior. Unbeatable.

For a perfect start, there's the instant acceleration. Then there's the power steering. The heated rear window. The fully-reclining front seats with headrests. The

servo-assisted dual circuit disc brakes. The sound-proof interior. The fixed, hard-wearing carpet. The twin quartz iodine headlights. The courtesy light operated by all four doors. The safety body built on Lancia's progressive collapse principles.

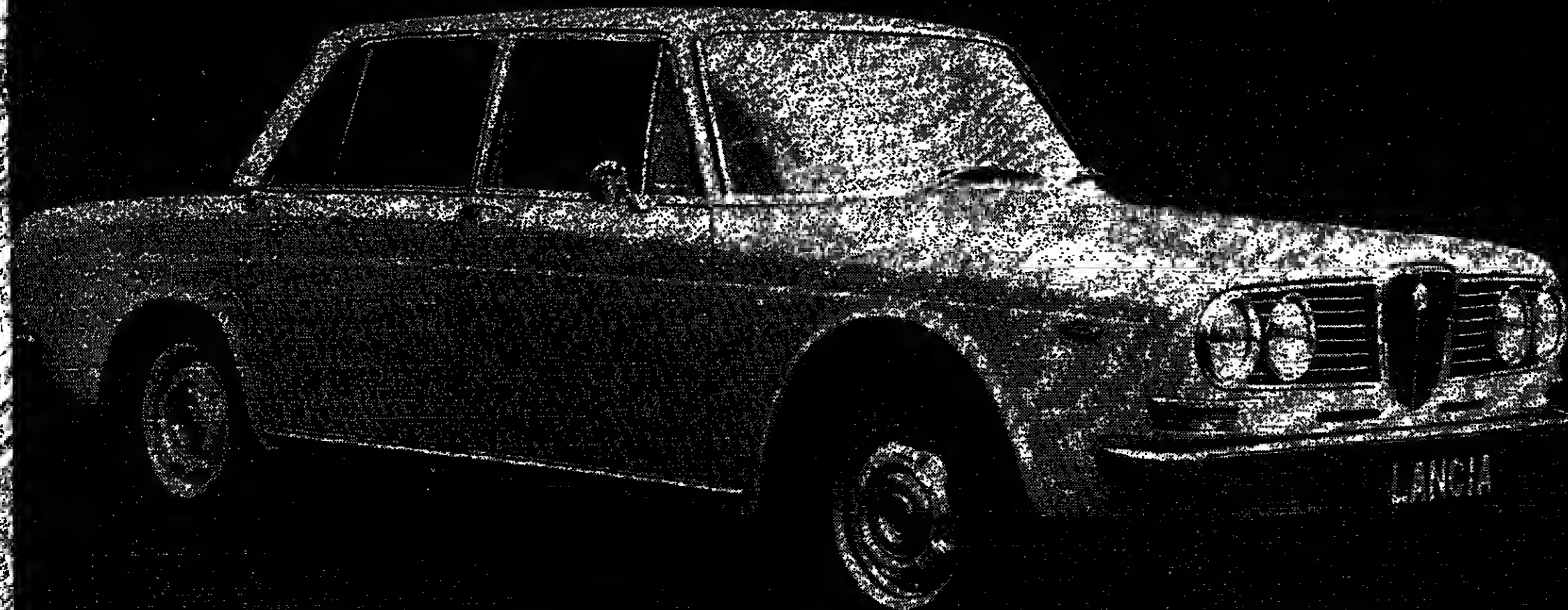
They're not extras. They're standard. All of them. Which, at £2153.13 makes this brand new Lancia even more superb value than the other great Lancias.

But then who else but Lancia could outshine a Lancia?

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The New Lancia Fulvia Coupé 1.6 HF Lusso—the road version of the famous rally winning Lancia. An outstanding performer at only £2321.88.



ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADOLPHUS (1836 7671). Eves. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 4.0. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME** with the immortal songs of **KERN & HAINES**

SHOW BOAT

ALDOUS (1836 7671). Eves. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 4.0. **THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME** with the immortal songs of **KERN & HAINES**

AMBAZADORS (01-856 1171). Eves. 8.0. Sat. 8.30. **THE MOUSETRAP** by **JAN MCKELLEN** as **HAMLET**

APOLLO (1431 2063). Eves. 8.0. Sat. 8.30. **FORGET-ME-NOT LANE** by **PETER NICHOLS**

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE (1836 6061). Eves. 8.0. Sat. 8.30. **THE GREAT WALTZ** by **IAN MCKELLEN** as **HAMLET**

COMEDY (193 3271). Eves. 8.15. Sat. 8.45. **THE GREAT WALTZ** by **IAN MCKELLEN** as **HAMLET**

CRITERION (193 3271). Eves. 8.15. Sat. 8.45. **THE GREAT WALTZ** by **IAN MCKELLEN** as **HAMLET**

DRURY LANE (1836 8121). Eves. 8.15. Sat. 8.45. **THE GREAT WALTZ** by **IAN MCKELLEN** as **HAMLET**

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THEATRES

JEANETTE COCHRANE 342 7040. **NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE** in **Polars** by **WILLIAM SHAW**

GOOD LADS AT HEART

KING'S MEAD 111-026 1916. **THE PHILANTHROPIST** by **CHRISTOPHER HAMILTON**

LYRIC THEATRE 437 3686. **THE PHILANTHROPIST** by **CHRISTOPHER HAMILTON**

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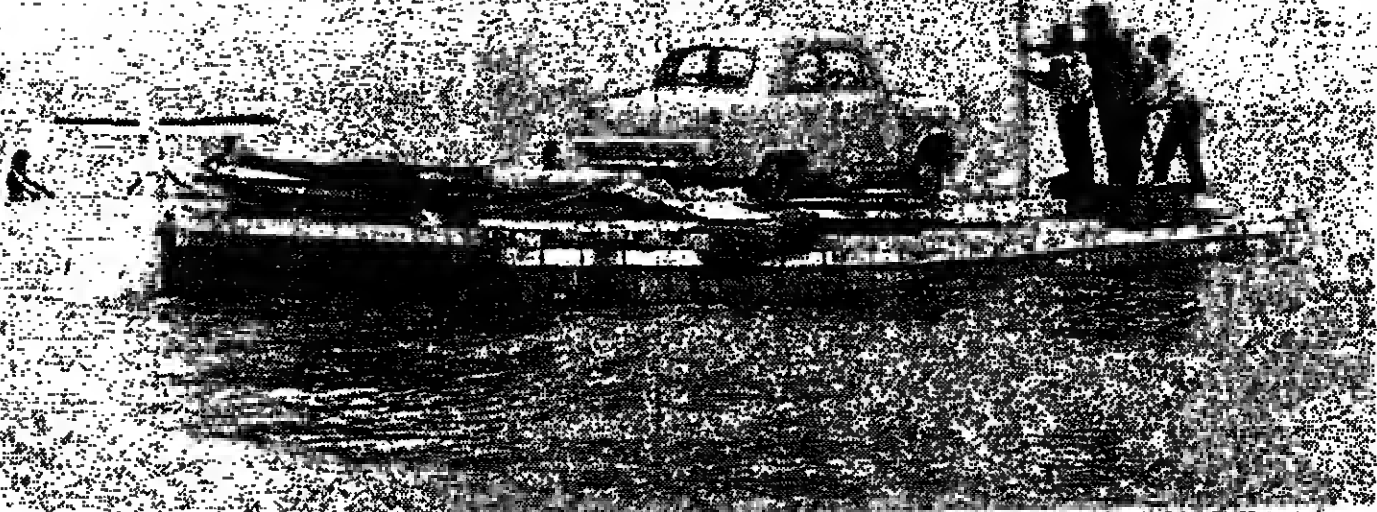
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This is the Ford-powered raft in which three men are hoping to reach France. Yesterday they had a test run off Eastbourne before setting off on the 50-mile journey. Designed by Mr Martin Lewis, of Hailsham, Sussex, the raft is made of 24 oil drums and propelled by the engine of the car which is connected by two half-shafts to two big paddles

Cut to the quick

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

THE NATIONAL Youth Protection Society, formed a year ago to combat permissiveness, is being wound up because of apathy.

It claims 1,000 members but when its founder, Mr Paul Daniels, aged 55, a former Tank Regiment sergeant, tried to organise a march to Hyde Park this month, only two people expressed interest. "They were indignant about pornography but when it comes to doing anything they are bone dipping lazy," said Mr Daniels.

He said he had asked the National Viewers and Listeners Association to sponsor a joint demonstration, but it had refused. "I was told that the National Viewers and Listeners Association was not interested in pornography," said Mr Daniels.

Mr Daniels, who is now a London businessman, began his movement with a demonstration against sex films on Thames Television. He has also lectured at Hornsey College of Art and contested Kingsmead ward of Hackney borough as a Conservative candidate under the slogan "Vote Labour for crumpet." Labour won the seat.

He said yesterday: "To be a moralist is to be looked on as a crank these days. The British people are becoming more and more permissive. They no longer care about the morals of their children. I've spent £500 on this movement, and I can't carry on doing all the work myself."

A woman aged 62 might have died because her horse was frightened by wind and silver bird distractors. Mr Michael Emanuel, the Southampton coroner, said yesterday when recording a verdict of accidental death on Mrs Dorothy Eade, of Rosale, near Petersfield, that the horse had been frightened by the wind and silver bird distractors.

How a scramble rider died

An international motorcycle scrambler rider, Peter Cartwright, aged 32, of Penn, Wolverhampton, died after an accident caused by a mechanical defect, an inquest at Birmingham was told yesterday. PC Anthony Martin said that the primary cause on Mr Cartwright's 300cc Greaves machine had broken, causing the rear wheel to lock.

Verdict: accidental death.

More power to local authorities

Local authorities in England and Wales are being given greater discretion on how to spend their money. In the current financial year this discretion already applies to the purchase of land for educational purposes and for new principal roads.

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Village built on old mine site is opened

The first part of a village built on former industrial land at Brierley Hill, Dudley, Worcestershire, was opened yesterday by Mr Peter Walker, the Minister for the Environment. Half the land had been used for open-cast mining.

The village, called Withymoor, is being built by Page Johnson Construction Ltd, and will take 12 years to complete. It will cover 230 acres.

Mr Walker said that many places in Britain had suffered from the scars of the Industrial Revolution. His department was pleased with this sort of development for two reasons. "It improves the whole quality of the environment in the location, and provides more homes."

The Mayor of Dudley, Dr Kate Rogers, said the scheme was like a phoenix rising out of the ashes. She hoped that people who had suffered from open-cast mining would see the value of Withymoor. The village has a cul-de-sac design which stops through traffic.

SEWERAGE: A rural council in Hampshire is installing an "early warning system" which will automatically warn five council employees if the pumping station breaks down. Kingsclere and Whitechurch council have that sewerage could leak into the river Test, one of the best fishing waters in the country.

The warning system was worked out by Mr William Smith, the council's engineer and surveyor, after the pump at the station broke down and sewage flowed out of manholes. Because of the station's remote location no one knows if the pumps have broken down or if

there has been a blockage until manhole covers lift. Information about a breakdown will be sent to the employees' homes by telephone.

MOTORWAY: The Greater London Council is notifying householders how they will be affected by the proposed West Cross route from Holland Park Avenue to the Thames at Chiswick. The two-mile road is a continuation of the spur to Westway, and will cost £80 million.

OIL: Southend Corporation is to oppose plans for a new oil refinery on the south bank of the Thames estuary because of the fear of pollution. It announced yesterday. The proposed plan to build near Cliffe, Kent, would include a jetty, refinery, oil storage tanks, and road and rail terminals.

Girl saw parents drowned

A girl told an inquest at Chichester yesterday how she watched her parents swept away and drowned after a boating accident. Deborah Wilson, aged 19, saw her father sweep off the family's capsize dinghy as she and her mother held on. Then she watched as the same thing happened to her mother.

Miss Wilson was rescued by a lifeboat after her fiancé, Mr Stuart Power, had swum more than a mile to the shore to raise the alarm.

Mr Geoffrey Wilson, aged 50, and his wife Beryl, aged 49, of Westgate, were drowned during a night fishing expedition off Bognor Regis earlier this month. Verdicts of accidental death were recorded.

The tragedy happened at the first time the dinghy was used after it had been fitted with a home-made plywood cabin which made it top-heavy. Miss Wilson said it capsize as her father and Mr Power were standing up, to pull up the anchor.

Taximan detective

Mr Daniel Goldstein, a London taxi driver who saw a man run from a bank yesterday tried to follow him but lost him in heavy traffic. A few minutes later, as Mr Goldstein toured the area in his cab, a man hailed him.

The man asked for the Serpentine. Mr Goldstein took him there and then to the National Westminster Bank, Sloane Square, had been followed by a man who had grabbed the money bag containing about £500 which he was paying in.

A car salesman was charged with attempted robbery last night and will appear at Marlborough Street Court today.

Father accused of murder

Richard Pankhurst (31), of Billingham, Kent, a 1.6 m. a. y. accused of the murder of his wife, appeared in court yesterday at Cranbrook also charged with murdering his five children.

He was remanded in custody for a week at a prison hospital.

The bodies of the wife Wendy, aged 29, and the children were found at their home on June 23. Yesterday two prison officers supported Pankhurst in the dock. He had been too ill to attend court since he was charged with the first murder on June 28.

Seamen seek aid on safety

The National Union of Seamen wants the TUC to support a campaign to improve safety in the English Channel. The union is alarmed at the increasing number of collisions and deaths of merchant seamen.

A motion from the union for this year's TUC meeting at Blackpool declares that international action is the only effective means of diminishing the dangers.

The NUS expresses its favour of the "Channel charter", which calls on the British, French, Belgian and Netherlands governments to implement safety proposals collectively. Under the scheme, the Channel "would be Europeanised" to bring about a better supervision of the shipping lanes.

A compulsory two-way shipping flow would be introduced and the pilotage area extended. The employment of pilots on tankers, chemical carriers, and ships carrying hazardous cargoes would be made mandatory.

The NUS also wants an international priority system of wreck removal to be established.

Fowl pest

Four cases of fowl pest in East Sussex, the first since last winter, have affected over 20,000 birds.

Swan Hunter pa dispute over

The Swan Hunter Group yesterday resolved a long series of major pay disputes which have threatened the future of its Tyneside shipyards this year, when a meeting of the shipbuilders' union, the Amalgamated Society of Shipbuilders' Workers, is expected to accept a management pay offer.

The boiler-makers negotiated a new pay agreement with Swan Hunter after they had threatened to strike in February, but after 650 fitters had been given a pay rise in May the boiler-makers claimed an extra £2 a week on their basic rate to restore their lost differential.

Just over 2,000 of the 3,800 boiler-makers from the groups are shipbuilding yards on the Tyne. They attended a meeting, which lasted 90 minutes at a sports ground in Hebburn.

Mr Dan McGarvey, president of the Boiler-makers' Society, said after the meeting that 1,474 men had voted in favour of the new offer and only 580 against. He said he was satisfied with the men's decision, which would mean improved overtime and bonus payments.

The boiler-makers are at present receiving two grades of £25 and £27 a week, each with a guaranteed bonus of £2 in addition to a productivity bonus. They had asked for the guaranteed bonus to be included in the basic rates because the fitters now have a

basic rate of £27 a week, which is a 10% increase on the £24.50 they were paid last year.

Under the offer, the basic rate would remain the same but the overtime pay would be increased to £2.50 an hour, calculated on the overtime rate of £2.50 an hour.

It is understood that McGarvey urged the fitters to accept the offer and to forgo any further pay claim to unions, particularly the Amalgamated Society of Shipbuilders' Workers, who have previously said members should earn as the boiler-makers' basic rate remains the same.

The fitters' restoration claim was rejected by McGarvey, who said the fitters should not be a burden on the boiler-makers.

A spokesman for the fitters' union said yesterday that the fitters would remain the same but the overtime pay would be increased to £2.50 an hour, calculated on the overtime rate of £2.50 an hour.

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Festival plea by Menuhin

Yehudi Menuhin, a violinist who is touring in Edinburgh's Twelfth International, said yesterday that the main concert hall, the Uddingston Hall, had three times the capacity of the Edinburgh Festival Hall.

He said the festival was a disaster. "It leaves me to imagine other artists' clammy," said Mr Menuhin. "Ventilation is not good, humidity is high."

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hole through the bed
to breathe and see
and I could only move
arm," she said. "I was
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L. She said, "no other
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for Carlisle cor
said: "We employ
visitors to go round
it is impossible
provide supervision for 24
a day."

Festival **Output**
plea production of Avenger cars at
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not be working today

Lucas' component fac-
tory in Birmingham. The
company yesterday closed its
factory in the Bristol
Road, Birmingham, where
workers were laid off.
More were sent home
from the Mers Green elec-
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1,000 men will be hit this week
if the strike goes on.
The engineers are demanding
a 10 per cent holiday money

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The Court of Appeal is to decide the future of 39 engineers employed by C. Parsons and Company Limited, the Newcastle engineering company, who are threatened with dismissal because of their refusal to join a trade union.

In a High Court case against the firm of Messrs. Parsons & Co. Limited, the judge said that Parsons will be committing a wrongful act against Mr John William Hill, aged 63, if it goes ahead with its threat to dismiss him on August 31.

But the vacation judge refused to give power to grant Mr Hill, a £3,000-a-year contracts engineer, of Benwell Hill Road, Newcastle, the order he sought stopping the company from ending his employment.

"If I had the power to grant the order I should have done so," said the judge. "But I feel constrained by the law from

to become involved in a future strike action which may be required of them."

Mr Hill had issued a writ against the company based on wrongful dismissal and had sought his order against them pending the trial of the action.

It is beyond doubt that the company's letter of July 30, acted upon by them, will result in the wrongful dismissal of Mr Hill, said the judge.

The judge said that Mr Hill's complaint in law was not that the company required him to join a trade union he did not want to join, but that he was being sought to impose that requirement upon him unilaterally and without terminating his existing contract of employment with notice of proper length.

"To my mind there is no doubt whatever that the company's letter is a wrongful act against Mr Hill," he said. "It terminates his employment

On August 31 as it threatens to do," said the judge. "The court, however, in my judgment, has no power to restrain that wrong."

Eight die in two crashes

Five members of a family

In a reserved judgment, the judge described Mr Hill as the victim of a dispute between his employers and trade unions, the one aggravated with the company for about 35 years and was due to retire in two years, when he would become entitled to a pension. A few years ago the company had asked the 45-year-old employees should join a union of their choice.

Mr. Hill and certain colleagues joined the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers, sponsored by the Engineers' Guild. Of the company's 200 professional engineers, 120 belonged to that union.

In May, 1970, the company reached an agreement with the draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association under which membership of DATA was to become compulsory within a year.

Last May the company wrote Mr. Ball, giving him one month's notice of a change in its conditions of employment under which it was to be a condition that he become a member of DATA.

The company conceded that it had no right to alter Mr Hill's contract unilaterally. It could have given him proper notice dismissing him and offering to re-engage him on new terms to include a condition that he join NATA, said the judge.

The company also conceded that one month's notice of dismissal would not have been sufficient for that purpose. Mr. Hill did not join DATA and on July 30 the company wrote, saving his employment

Two Roman Catholic priests on holiday from the Irish Republic were fined for shoplifting at Clacton yesterday.

Henry Hugh Sinnott (43), of School House, Wexford, Co Wexford, and Thomas Aidan Kinneally (40), of St Kevin's, Co Wicklow, admitted stealing from a Clacton

100 fines
er fans

ston Villa game on Saturday was sentenced at Walsall to three months' detention. Noel Birmingham, of Park Lane, Aston, Birmingham, pleaded guilty to taking threatening words and behaviour. Inspector F. V. Torney said Kehoe was in a group of youths who were causing another group.

A police sergeant watching through binoculars at Chelsea football ground on Saturday saw youths jumping up and down and abusing people in front of the humble down the terrace.

John, Swales, Woodrime, aged 17, of St. Andrew's Street, South, pleaded guilty to using threatening behaviour and was fined £30.

Mr. John Daldy, for the priests, said that neither could give any explanation. They were very ashamed. The chairman of the magistrates, Mrs. Lorna Gilchrist, said: "It is a pity that you have already suffered a great deal, but because of your profession you have an added responsibility for honesty."

Sinnott was fined £25 and Kinsella, who asked for two other offences to be considered, was fined £20.

The Association of Scientific and Managerial Staffs is to work up its fight to get a new deal for laboratory technicians in the National Health Service.

A 49-hour stoppage is planned, all Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and Bank Holiday. Working will stop, and work on post-mortem specimens and medico-legal work will be banned. Sanctions already operating will be tightened.

The union wants a minimum of £1,400 a year for a technician with Ordinary National Certificate and £1,560 as a starting rate for fully-qualified State-registered technicians with Higher National Certificate.

Five members of a family died when their car was in collision with a bus on the Edinburgh-Dumfries road. They were Mr William Banham, aged 48, hairdresser, of Vulcan Lane, Workington, who was on a family outing with his wife Mildred, aged 41, their daughter Carmal, aged nine, and sons Christopher, aged 15, and Philip, aged 19.

instantly and three died in hospital later. The driver of the bus and three passengers were slightly injured.

Two Roman Catholic priests on holiday from the Irish Republic were fined for shoplifting at Clacton yesterday.

Henry Hugh Sinnott (43), of Seahol House, Wexford, Co Wexford, and Tobias Aidan Kinsella (40), of St Kevin's, Co Wicklow, admitted stealing from a Clacton store and from a shop at Bulmer's holiday camp, where they were staying.

Sinnott took a pair of mauve underpants and Kinsella a pair of pyjamas from the store without making any attempt to pay. Mr. Jeremy Nightingale, prosecuting. Two suitcases in Kinsella's chalet contained a large amount of property, including books, magazines, and pictures, which he admitted taking from the camp shop.

Sinnock, too, had a number of items which he said he had taken from the camp shop. All the stolen property had been recovered.

Mr. John Daldy, for the priests, said that neither could give any explanation. They were very ashamed. The chairman of

the magistrates, Mrs Lorna Gill, told them: "It is obvious you have already suffered a great deal, but because of your profession you have an added responsibility for honesty."

Sinnott was fined £25 and Kinsella, who asked for two other offences to be considered, was fined £30.

A new wing with some of the most modern amenities for prisoners' comfort has been added to Gloucester gaol. The three-storey building cost £130,000 and has room for 81. It is connected to the main eighteenth-century block by a first-floor corridor.

The block will reduce overcrowding. "This week we have got 24 single cells being used by three men apiece," said the governor, Mr John Abalsor. "These days prison isn't just a deterrent. By having modern

NEWS IN BRIEF

facilities and right decor will think the atmosphere is better for trying to coax people back on the straight and narrow," he said.

By JOHN WINDSOR

Legislation to curb harassment of tenants is being sought by Westminster City Council. The proposed legislation would include a register of landlords, Alderman Arthur Barrett, leader of the council, said yesterday that investigation of dozens of complaints in the Pimlico area—especially against one landlord—had shown that some landlords were manipulating the law to their own advantage.

They had been presenting tenants with long and "very frightening" schedules of dilapidation which encouraged fears that leases would be terminated unless the work was done. By ignoring tenants' applications to assign their leases to others, some landlords had been able to buy back leases at deflated and landlords of residential lettings.

● Landlords should be deemed to have consented to a tenant's application for licence to assign if it is made within a reasonable period of time

Ald. Barrett said that the problem was a national one: the council was urging the Association of Municipal Corporations to lobby the Government for legislation on the subject. Meanwhile, since there was no scope for positive action under the present law, the council was mounting a tenant campaign to inform tenants of their rights.

The leaflets would be available at libraries and welfare centres, but would be distributed from door to door if the need arose. He said there was need for legal reform on four counts:

● The ceiling of £400 rateable value in Greater London for the protection of properties under the 1968 Rent Act should be raised perhaps to £500.

● Powers to obtain information under the 1968 Act about the ownership of unfurnished lettings should be extended to furnished lettings and other properties.

that tenants were not required to restore premises to exactly the same condition as when built. They needed only to keep them wind and watertight and in a reasonable condition.

Mr Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary responsible for tourism in the Department of Trade and Industry, promised yesterday to see if more schools and universities in the London area could be opened up during the summer holidays to provide sleeping accommodation for young overseas students. He said reports of accommodation shortages and of students having to "sleep rough" in parks were exaggerated.

"The biggest problem is to make known to young visitors what accommodation facilities are available," he said. "Not

'Unfilled vacancies'

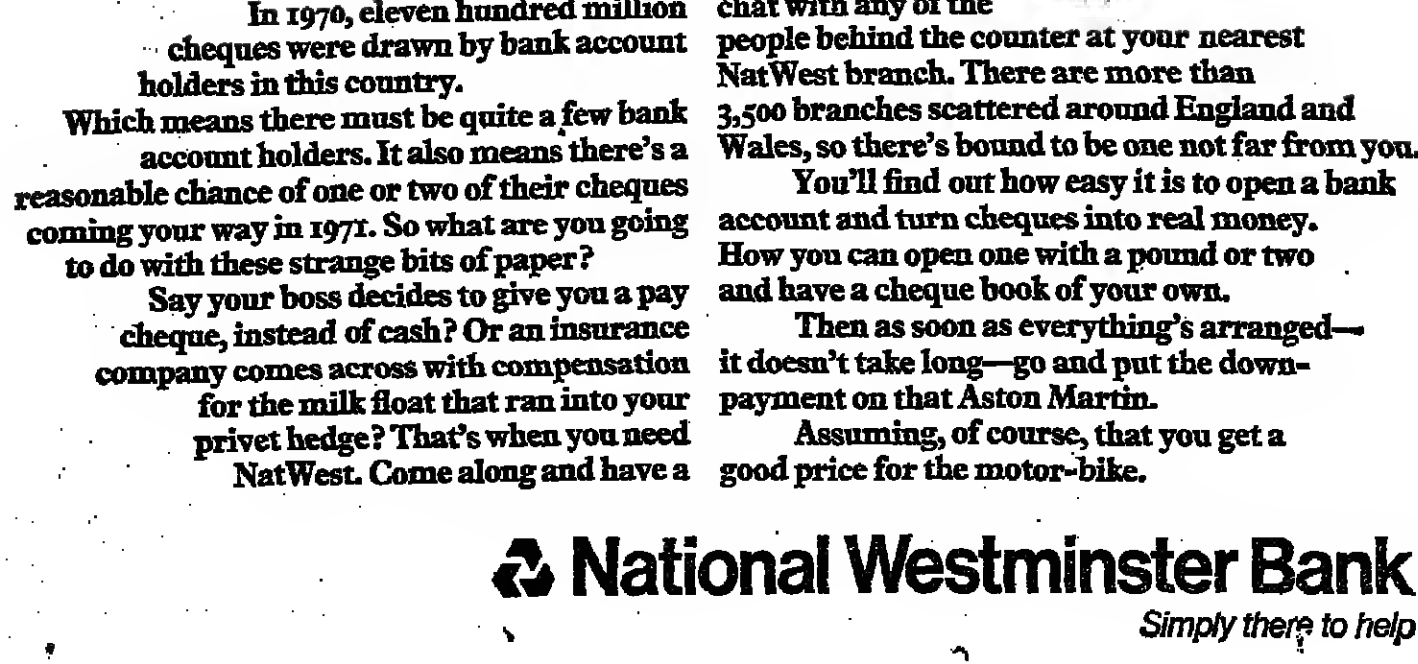
Mr Grant claimed that the London Tourist Board accommodation bureau "always seems to have 1,000 unfilled vacancies on its list—most of them under £1 a night."

He had made a tour of four accommodation centres. At Tonbridge Boys' Club, Euston, he saw students sleeping on foam mattresses in a gymnasium, at 35p a night. In Camberwell, a privately run "village" supplied caravan-type accommodation at £1.50 a night.

Mr Grant's call for more use to be made of schools was echoed by Mr David Danniels, warden of a voluntarily-run accommodation centre at St Catherine Labourer School at the edge of the city.

Fire charges

Ronald Overgate (28), of Welling, Kent, was sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court at Bexley yesterday charged with maliciously setting fire to a Woolworths store and a supermarket.





I CAME ACROSS Andre Tchaikowsky in the street, humming to himself, his head bobbing time not with his feet but with the imagined music, his fingers drumming on the imagined keyboard. So I asked him what he was playing. "Oh, I'm writing a piano concerto. One movement is not finished yet." When it is ready he will play it, of course, but he would rather not give the first performance: "I would get so nervous."

He gets very nervous, anyway, about playing in public. "Sometimes I wish I could drop dead before a concert." But he would never give it up. If composition is, as he says, "what makes me tick," playing the piano is what makes him tick. Even if he could earn a living as a full-time composer, he would still play the piano: "I couldn't live without it." Not that he does make money out of writing music. "I have not made a penny out of it, and I don't think I ever will."

Who plays it? I asked. "Practically nobody," he said. But Gertrude Peyer has played his Clarinet Sonata (published by Weisberger), the Lindsay Quartet will perform his String Quartet, and Margaret Cable his cycle of Shakespeare sonnets. He has also written a violin concerto and Novellas are about to publish some piano pieces called "Inventions."

Most young soloists could not find time for composition even if they had the inclination. "Writing is a pretty obsessive occupation, I don't do it when I am on tour. It is so demanding." So, in order to tick, he takes a few months off every year, usually June and July. A couple of years ago it was three winter months in mid-season, which is professionally unheard of. In order to make sure that he is working properly, he also takes time off to visit "an old lady in the Lake District." Stephanie Hess, who apparently has a "fantastic ear." She listens to his playing and, without concerning herself with interpretation, picks holes in his technique. "She treats me as if I was six. She's very bad for my self-confidence."

Obviously, Andre Tchaikowsky is an ordinary career pianist. His reputation of being "difficult" still lingers on. This is only partly to do with his musical principles — that he won't play works he is not "crazy about," like the Grieg, Tchaikowsky, and Rachmaninov concertos, which are "corny." He has his doubts even about the "Emperor" and Bartok's Third,

TCHAIKOWSKY MARK TWO

The hands are Andre Tchaikowsky's. So is the absolute concentration. Tonight he performs in the Goldberg Variations at the Albert Hall Prom. Gerald Larner reports



though Bartok has been one of the major influences on his own music. Bartok's Second is "just too difficult." My arms would drop off. But he plays the Schumann and Beethoven's Third and Fourth, which are his favourites outside Mozart. "Mozart comes first every time. Most people would agree that humanity and perfection are mutually exclusive, but the exception is Mozart."

Nor is his reputation for being difficult due to the occasional awkward encounter with conductors. "I don't get on with grand old people," he admits, and prefers to work with young ones. "Old conductors are much

hossier and less flexible," particularly some senior German ones who apparently like to maintain a military discipline and expect him to salute and say "Jawohl!" rather than discuss the interpretation. His fingers drummed on the keyboard again and the baldish head bobbed in time.

The difficult reputation has more to do with his background — his boyhood in the Warsaw ghetto during the war, and the first years of his professional career in America, where he was presented as a "sort of Anne Frank of the keyboard." This, naturally, he hated, particularly where the mother-log American hostesses were con-

cerned. "Won't you call me Mummy?" one of them asked. He replied, "You are the right age, but you are not well preserved enough. Shall I call you Ramesses?"

It was particularly trying for a self-confessed loner in a country where "you have to go to two parties for every concert you give." "I lost my head. I got on the wrong side of everyone." He tells with feeling the story of one party to be given by an influential family in St Louis. "I don't care if you miss the concert," his American agent told him, "but you mustn't miss the party." So he was picked up after the concert and taken to a long and boring party, where he was very careful to behave himself — only to be asked next day why he hadn't been to that very important party. He had gone to the wrong one.

Eventually, before he came to settle in this country, "everyone was sick to the teeth with me. They thought I played the piano better than they but they found me insufferable." But he finds that it is only a "false situation" which brings out the worst in him. Even in England, which he regards as a "supremely civilised country," the first in which a central-European refugee like me could feel really safe, "he had a difficult time at first. He had so little work between 1960 and 1963 (barring got on the wrong side of his agent) that he had to borrow money from his teacher, Stefan Askenase."

Now, however, he seems quite happy. Certainly, I found him very polite and unusually modest, with a cheerful sense of humour. The more he feels at home, the better the sense of humour works. New Zealand, for example, he regards as "Arcadia, so innocent, so unspoiled, no snobs, no rat race." And it was in New Zealand on a recent tour with Christopher Seaman that for an encore Tchaikowsky conducted the orchestra and Seaman played the piano. The orchestra was as surprised as the audience: "For heaven's sake," Tchaikowsky told the orchestra, "don't pay any attention to me!"

Another place where he is happy, and popular, is at the Andover school at Dartington. "Where else can you play to an audience two-thirds of which you are sexually attracted to?" I said I didn't know. He said that once when he could not be at Dartington he sent a postcard saying simply, "I love you. Will you marry me." They pinned it to the board. He was there again this summer.

review



CITIZENS', GLASGOW

Cordella Oliver

The White Devil

UP TO A POINT Webster's "The White Devil," which opens the season at Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow, suits the present "house-style" of decadent grandeur, all tomb-stone grey and black under eerie silver spotlights, with dark secretive figures creeping and swirling through narrow spaces, gliding and tottering up and down dizzy flights of stairs, whispering, snarling, screeching at each other. This is all an exciting spectacle in which it is hard to determine where the band of Giles Haverall (director) ends and those of Philip Prowse and Gerry Jenkinson (design and lighting) begin.

Otherwise the production is, frankly, a bit of a rant in spite of moments (as with Michael Gwyllim's velvet-voiced Lodovico; occasionally in James Aubrey's wolfish Flaminio; and certainly in Rupert Fraser's Monticello, ascetic and pitiless, when the stunning word pictures came over full tilt. I was worried by what I take to be an intentional failure to distinguish in some way between characters who are never, like Shakespeare for example, easily distinguishable in their own right. Dicks, voices of colour, at least, should make clear exactly who is whose brother or lover or whatever. The end, though, is well contrived, with Lodovico hurrying his dagger into the floorboards as he speaks his closing line: then suddenly all goes black as hell.

val's morning recital was a consolation. Benjamin Luxon — Owen Wingrave in the television performance and even better in some other Britten roles — is not unknown of course. But his gifts as a recitalist are less familiar. He has a beautifully rounded baritone which, though smooth, is not glib or inflexible, and he has the imagination to make the most of it, musically and emotionally. With David Williamson, a like-minded pianist, he offered an admirable interpretation of Schumann's "Dichterliebe." It was always intense in expression but never exaggerated in style, with a careful economy on vocal resources: so that it was only in the last song of the cycle that he allowed himself such a luxurious effect as a sharply pitched climactic high note and a gentle slide down through the centre of the note to the next one below. In Stravinsky's "Pribaoutki his singing was necessarily drier, but it was witty and in Poulenc's "Banalités" he embodied the romantic and the ironic into surprisingly moving performance, presumably enhancing the composer's reputation in more than one member of the audience.

The programme also included "Eight Songs from the Chinese" which Martin Dalby wrote in 1966 when he was 21 — Brittenish, but fine example of restraint in writing and the inspiration for a comparable response from both singer and pianist.

RADIO 3

Gillian Reynolds

Penthesilea

THE BBC's hand-out offers as a possible reason why Heinrich von Kleist's "Penthesilea" has been so rarely performed that the title role is demanding. "In Penthesilea," it says, "an actress had to be Juliet, Phaedra, Medea, Cleopatra, Helen of Troy, rolled into one tremendous role." And in the play's first English performance, produced in stereo for Radio 3 on Sunday by John Powell, Barrie Jefford played the rôle with rhapsodic relish. It was neither her fault, nor that of the play's translator, Robert Nye, that the total effect was more of a passionate pageant than of a rare dramatic treat.

The play concerns the extraordinary conflict of emotions which arise between the Amazon Queen Penthesilea (Miss Jefford) and Achilles (Martin Jarvis). They meet on a battlefield and she is overcome by looks. She pursues him on to other battlefields obsessed by her desire for him. He is no less obsessed by her. At the point where in one battle he allows himself to be persuaded to pretend is her captive. She has fallen unconscious and when she revived is transported by this turn of fate on to a battlefield where she is to be killed. The deception is revealed, the darkness of her heart takes over. He is forced to her to subject himself to her fury, but in a rage she kills him and takes with the dogs, gnaws at his body, a very heart. Again, this is done with transported fury which, when it abates, lets her discover what she has done, which she kills herself.

What makes the play unique is its exploration of the psychology of a female passion, an exploration which is as intense as any time since 1808. This play was written by a woman, one Robert Nye's compilation of sources in "Myths" gives Penthesilea far more scope and dignity, making her a victim of Achilles' necrophilia on a battlefield. But in Kleist's version, the crude masculinity and political occupations of the Greeks are against a potent exploration of a bizarre all-female society, its customs and its high priestess.

Where the play disappoints is in its study is conducted predominantly to reported action. The characters almost always describing what has happened. This, of course, suits the music and battle noises can fill so much of the theatrical gaps. After a while, even Mr. Powell's vivid presentation and David Cain's music comes to no more, and the audience was being jolted between the confusion of the speeches and the music, and the lurid sexual psychology of the end.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

The man with the movie bug

Derek Malcolm interviews William Everson, who has 4,000 old feature films at home, many of them the only surviving copies

WILLIAM EVERSON is a bit of a nut. At least, he says, that is how some people regard him. Perhaps it has something to do with the fact that he has the prints of some 4,000 old movies stacked in his New York home and visitors tend to fall over them. Asked whether it wasn't expensive to acquire such a stock, now considered priceless, he merely remarks: "I don't drink, smoke, or drive a car. And I make a living. Actually, we are all in his debt, since a great many of the films he owns, having been saved from destruction, are now being shown all over the world."

A batch of them, from the old William Fox Studio, are at present at the National Film Theatre where Everson gave a John Player "Aspects of Cinema" lecture on "Saving the Movies" last week. Everson has, in fact, been saving the movies for some fifteen years now and makes a living as one of the world's foremost authorities on the silent variety, as a lecturer, teacher, and writer. Born in Yevril, he has come a long way since blinding his way through the publicity manager's job at Renown Pictures, London, during the latter part of the war.

He went to America in 1930 and spent five years with Allied Artists before the old movie bug really got hold of him. Eventually he ran a little movie house which specialised in silent films. There he met his wife, whose parents were extremely worried about a girl who not only spent half her life at the movies but silent ones at that. He doesn't say what they felt when the couple got married. "We both had this bug," he recalls, "so we couldn't really infect each other."

"At first, you know, my interest in such things was considered rather pathetic. People used to be sorry for me. It was then very unfashionable to want to see, let alone acquire, the sort of movies I was interested in. The big companies I approached often didn't even know what they had got. There was total apathy. Paramount would throw away a whole movie if they found one of the reels damaged and practically every company used to store their work somewhere well out of town. This was because the tax authorities charged on negatives in relation to the cost of the original production. It's a crazy idea, but they still do it. Naturally the companies spit everything away as fast as they can."

"Then there's this ridiculous business of the fire department regulations, which are very strict on nitrate film. They think it's dangerous and go out of their way to destroy it whenever they can. It doesn't matter whether the film's a masterpiece or not. They think it's going to explode in their faces or something. The whole thing's absurd and it means that one is constantly fighting incredible odds. Of course it's better now, because old movies have become fashionable. Nobody's sorry for me now. They realise what I am trying to do. American television is stuffed full of old movies late at night and in New York there are almost too many outlets for them. You can see them until you're



Loretta Young and Gene Raymond in "Zon in Budapest" (top); Clara Bow in "Call Her Savage"; and William Everson

blue in the face. But a lot of the damage has already been done.

"Where's Griffith's 'That Boyie Girl' for instance? Or James Cruze's 'Hollywood' or Stroheim's 'The Devil's Passkey'? Fabulous movies, lost for ever. And those old serials they want to show now—they can only get hold of the bad ones. 'The Green Archer', the one everyone talks about, is gone. But I must tell you about Murnau's 'City Girl', another lost masterpiece."

"I was looking for that one for ages. The company concerned helped me but advised that they couldn't find it. Anyway, they said, they had brought out a cut and dubbed version years earlier which probably wouldn't interest me. So then they let me have a look myself and I noticed that they had on their shelves a 1937 'B' movie called 'City Girl' which was a completely different thing. You know what was inside that tin? You're right. Murnau's original version, untouched. And everybody had been looking for it for years."

"You never do know what you might

find or where you might find it, even now. I picked up Frank Capra's 'That Certain Thing' (1928) for 45 dollars some time ago. I was doubtful about paying the money too. Then later I realised that it was the only surviving print of a movie which showed all the beginnings of Capra's art. Tremendous value, in fact."

"Which do I value most in my collection? Oh, don't ask me that. Well, let's see. There's Murnau's first film 'Appause'. It's the only print around and it was made in 1929. Just like 'Citizen Kane' in the way it makes use of sound. Then there's Anthony Asquith's 'Underground', made in 1928. That's fascinating because it shows the almost total German dominance of British film styles of the day. They weren't aping Hollywood then. I've also got the 1914 version of 'The Count of Monte Cristo'. It's a pretty terrible movie, but it's got James O'Neill, the father of Eugene, in the cast and it's the only record of the man we have."

"Another of my prizes is King

Vidor's 'The Crowd', a real classic of the late twenties. It tells of the joys and tragedies of a simple couple trying to rise above the rat race in a big city. They don't make it in the end, but they have no special talent, but they aren't defeated by life. The film is silent and that's what is great about it. Basically the couple are unimportant, even uninteresting, people and, had they been made to speak, what they would have said would have been unimpressed and trite. The audience is asked to feel with them rather than think with them. This provides the film's built-in emotion."

Everson could clearly go on and on about old movies, which he loves like sons and daughters. Even the bad ones. "There's always something to value about them, something for my students to look at." They have, he says, made him intolerant of the ineptitude of most new films. "A lot of the directors just don't know what they are doing. They haven't learnt the grammar. And you can't break rules before knowing what those rules are. The trouble is that everyone's trying to go further than the last man, trying desperately to do something that's never been done before. It's crazy. Of course there must be innovators. There always have been. But we have to have entertainment too, and that can really only be achieved by someone who knows what he is doing, who knows about cinematic commas and full stops."

There is little doubt that his great love is silent films. "They shouldn't be thought of as a mere predecessor of sound," he insists. "Basically the silents and the talkies are as widely separated as the arts of painting and photography. The silents 'speak' with light, and were never meant to be literally or dramatically real. The talkies were definitely tried for reality. Each art has its own advantages."

"Lack of dialogue in silent movies was frequently exploited rather than mourned. Many of the great silents have a beauty and a unity that would never have worked in talkies, even where the plot material was essentially simple and realistic. The silent cinema literally created its own world. Look at Murnau's 'Sunrise', which tells a love story so personal and universal that its beauty can still move one to tears. In one key scene, the heroine sleeps peacefully in her husband's arms during a raging storm at sea. It would be an absurd scene in the realistic milieu of the sound film, but in the stylised romantic silents it works beautifully. It's a total visual expression of a wife's complete faith in her husband."

Are there any modern films he likes? Yes, of course. But I like those best which have some sense of film history, which have a director who knows how to punctuate. Take Mike Nichols. Well, he's learning. The Graduate took no notice of any of the rules. It was a mess. Quite wrong. But have a look at his latest film, 'Carnal Knowledge'. It's no masterpiece but he's learning how to punctuate. I'm not trying to be snooty. I just want filmmakers to realise that there is one helluva lot to learn from Dreamers are okay. But you must have the mechanics too."

Paul Scofield
King Lear

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FASHION GUARDIAN

Calling a spade a pair of knickers

by Alison Adburgham photos Frank Martin sketches Susan Rowe

THE VOCABULARY of fashion, always limited, is at its feeblest when it comes to underclothes. Euphemistic and cor, the language of lingerie has skirted its way into modern times with dainty diminutives... via undies and combs and cami-knickers, through petties and pretties, and frillies to panties and scanties. Even the revolution in underclothes brought about by nylon and stretch fibres—the liberation of the body—has by no means cleared up the cant.

You would expect this generation to call a spade a spade. Yet what is this thing called bra? A diminutive of brassiere. And brassiere is an elegantism for the garment which, when first invented, was more bluntly called bust bodice. Brassiere does not even have the justification of being borrowed, like so many fashion words, from the French. They have their own euphemism—a highly inaccurate one. After all, it is not the throat that requires uplift, so why soutien-gorge? They don't call a sein a sein. When it comes to the sub divisions of the soutien-gorge, I do prefer their word bonnets as being less domestic than our "cups." To designate sizes as A cup, B cup, and C cup is like talking of coffee cups, tea cups, and breakfast cups.

The word corset, of course, is now recognised as obsolete. With its iron-clad connection with the corset of armoury, and more latterly with whalebone and steel busks, it has been abandoned in favour of the foundation garment. But the industry is still saddled with corsetry as the general term for its products—foundationry will hardly do. Try as they will, they have failed to find a contemporary term. When the American firm Exquisite Form Inc. appointed Rudi Gernreich of topless swimsuit fame to design them a range of corsetry, he declared that his exiguous designs must be called "fitted lingerie"; and some of the most stalwart members of the Corset Guild of Great Britain are experimenting with new descriptions. Spirella and Twilift (who have joined forces) two years ago engaged a talented graduate from Leicester College to design a young trend-setting range. The range is sold under the name of Madeleine—not as corsetry, but as "underfashions."

Underfashions is quite a good term except that the way things are going—rather seems there will soon be no distinction between underclothes and underclothes. In the shifting sands of present-day fashion, the lines of demarcation between categories are disappearing. The Madeleine range itself includes bra and pantie sets that can be worn as bikinis on the beach—the sketched one set in striped fabric, and there is another in shiny cire, vests and spencers, though erstwhile undergarments, are now being sold as outer garments to be worn over a shirt or a jersey, or a blouse. Shorts can be cool pants beneath dresses or of pants without dresses; bloomers can be underwear or outerwear depending only on their fabric. Then there is the bra dress that combines under and outerwear in one garment; and corsetry also comes out into the open. Gossard's latest range which includes "supporting set," designed as foundation wear, but which can be worn on the beach as a bikini. Evening wear and nightwear have become scarcely distinguishable, nightdresses being night as party dresses, while negligees and dressing gowns are designed to double as evening coats.

The term hosiery sounds as old-fashioned as corsetry, but hosiery manufacturers are some of the most avant-garde underwear thinkers, by no means limiting themselves to covering the legs. Starting with stocking rights and ntile stockings, they progressed to all-one body stockings and now there are the newer "body-suits" that do a mer job of controlling and shaping. Fashion's demand for a natural look der sheer dresses led to the necessity for flesh coloured bras with seamless cups for girls insufficiently slim or firm discard their bras altogether. Seamless cup bras were first launched in cking ranges, and are now being duced by corsetry houses.

Debrette has a support version of no-seam cup bra in nylon tricot that been moulded to shape; and ecita has a hosiery-weight bra in ble layers of 30 denier nylon crepe t is shaped in the same way as the of a stocking. Abecita is a Swedish that has been selling over here y successfully for two years and has over 150 English stockists. t of their success is surely due to fact that it is not only sylps can enjoy the comfort and quick ability of their weightless and eless wonders—measurements go up 18in. bust and 50in. hip.

antie-blouses are an inner/outer r brainwave, the newest thing in o-one garments. Synimations have gned a group that joins a blouse a stretch pantie into one: the ie fits smoothly under trousers holds the blouse from riding up. group includes Victorian-type ses, classic shirt blouses, and T's; and each inner-outer is matched optional undersets of conventional and briefs. Harrods' Youngerset erie department has pantie-T-shirts body stockings in stretch lace, at 1; and also in this department they a wonderful range of full-length ed cotton nightdresses from £5.50. aisted, puff sleeved, rather Janc en, sometimes frilled at the hem, i shirred at the bodice, they are ; snapped up as party dresses.

SKETCH: figure on left, white "Ban-Lon" vest and s in camel, airforce, white, or brown: small or medium. mid-Sept. at Fenwicks, New Bond St. Figure in e, by Margit Brandt: lacy bra and pants in "Terylene" cotton. Small or medium. in white, brown, rust or ce. £2.45. mid-September at Fenwicks. Figure on by Madeleine: bra and bloomer set in broderie se, white only. Half-cup bra, B fitting. 32in-38in.. Alternative soft bra in A & B, 32in-36in., £1.30. vers £2.50; alternative briefs, 75p. Now at Harrods' ger Set department, main store.

RE SKETCH: Figure on left, brown and orange flower nylon bra slip (£1.50) and matching pants (35p). At anches of Dorothy Perkins now. Figure on right, bra slip in white trimmed with blue ribbon, skintone ad brown ribbon, or blue with white ribbon. Extra 31in., 32in-38in. bust. £1.47 at major Marks & Spencer es mid/end August. All larger branches end of nber.

SKETCH: by Abecita. Bra and briefs set that could e as swimwear. In 100 per cent knitted cotton, blue/ strips, or gold/white. Sizes A, B. 32in-38in. bra; medium and large pants. Bra £1.50; pants £1.25. at Harrods. D. H. Evans, Bourne & Hollingsworth, s Bristol; Clayden, Bradford; Corset Salon, Middles- h; Frillies, Haslemere.



ABOVE: by Chamos. Floral printed housecoat in a new, much nicer, brushed nylon: velvet tie at waist, wide frilly cuffs: background colours in choice of navy, purple, chocolate. Approx. £6.50 (in shops from mid-September); Army & Navy Stores, Victoria Street; Brights, Bristol and Bournemouth; David Morgan, Cardiff; Beatties, Wolverhampton.

BELOW: full-length nightie in transparent black nylon over attached skintone underslip. Also available in white. £3.75, or WX size £3.99; at most branches of British Home Stores from mid-September.

RIGHT: by Janet Reger. Set of bra, waist slip, and briefs in printed voile—violet, turquoise, or yellow predominating. Bra and the frill of the slip threaded with satin ribbon. Approx. prices: bra (32A-36C), £3.50; slip £5; briefs £1.75. Now at Escalade, Brompton Road; Bradleys, Knightsbridge; Schofields, Leeds; London Airport Shop; Noe Noe, Cardiff; Mail order from Bottom Drawer, 30 Baker Street, London W.1.

LEFT: nightie (or could be an At Home dress) in navy cotton lawn with white lace front, ruff collar and cuffs. Also in pink, turquoise, or all white. £4.70 at Fenwicks, New Bond Street.

Icelandic sheepskin rug, £7.50 at Heal's, Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.



مكتبة المجلد

Berlin breakthrough

Berlin has been a source of deadlock, frustration, and danger in East-West relations for so long that it scarcely seems credible that the two sides have reached a draft agreement now. Even as recently as two months ago the ambassadorial talks in Berlin looked more like another futile game of musical chairs than the beginning of serious negotiations. All that has now changed. Not only have the Russians agreed to put their signatures to a joint document. In reaching the agreed text they have also made a series of substantial concessions from their earlier demands.

Sceptics may argue that a piece of paper is only a piece of paper, and that the Russian concessions are only technical ones. West Berlin remains a tiny enclave inside East Germany, held by a narrow and easily cut lifeline to West Germany. That has not changed. But those are geographical facts of life. They are unchangeable. What is new and significant now is that 26 years after the war, and after innumerable crises over Berlin, the Russians are prepared to regularise and acknowledge the city's position in an international agreement. Only those who are prepared to say that international agreements create rather than reduce tension can logically deny that a Berlin settlement is a step forward.

The main concession which the Western side has made is to allow a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin. This is hedged around with restrictions on the size of its staff. In return, the Russians will allow much more of a Federal German presence than they originally said. They have agreed to take at least partial responsibility for the conduct of the East German traffic authorities over access to Berlin. They are allow-

ing West Germany to represent West Berliners in Eastern Europe.

Why has the Russian position changed? One reason is the steadfast Western position that last year's Moscow treaty with Bonn could not be ratified before a Berlin settlement was reached. The Russians want that treaty, as they also want a European security conference. The West had made it clear that this too was linked with a Berlin settlement. But beyond and behind all that lies Moscow's interest in achieving an overall settlement in Central Europe so that it can turn more attention to the frontiers that are nowadays less stable—the Far East, the Balkans, and the Middle East. No country can afford to have too many "grey areas" on its perimeter. Some need to be kept out in black and white, as Moscow is now prepared to do on Berlin and in the Moscow treaty.

A heavy responsibility now rests on the Opposition in West Germany. The CDU's tactics so far have been exacerbated by the current battle going on for Dr Kiesinger's vacant position as leader. All candidates have tried to pour cold water on the negotiations. With several details still left for decision between West and East Germany, they have plenty of issues to blow up into obstacles if they feel they have to. But it is hard to see how Herr Brandt can remotely be said to have sold out when yesterday's agreement has been negotiated not by him but by the three Western allies. Herr Strauss will have to be even more of a neanderthal than he has been as yet to argue that three conservative administrations, headed by President Nixon, President Pompidou and Mr Heath, have all been duped by the Communists.

Westminster and Ireland

Parliamentary government can continue perfectly well without having Parliament in continuous session. Indeed, because Ministers are members of parliament and have to answer directly to Parliament, it is desirable as a matter of ordinary common sense that for some weeks of the year they should be free to concentrate on the affairs of their departments, and even to take some holiday, ashore or afloat. Hence the parliamentary recesses, which may seem to provide over-generously long breaks for MPs, serve a well understood purpose. Conversely, it is a recognised Opposition ploy to press for the recall of Parliament when a government finds itself in serious difficulties during a recess. It is not unduly cynical to reflect that the Opposition's interest in the recall of Parliament is sometimes directly related to the potentialities for embarrassing the Government.

Correspondingly a government will be resistant to requests for recall for merely expedient considerations of its own convenience. The conventions require the Government to ask the Speaker and the Lord Chancellor to recall Parliament. The test is supposed to be the public interest, but it is not given to politicians to be impartial in determining what the public interest is. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that on only four occasions since the war has Parliament been recalled during the summer recess—for devaluation in 1949, for Korea in 1950, for Suez in 1956, and for Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The precedents, such as they are, therefore suggest that recall is conceded only on the occasion of some grave new event. What has happened in Northern Ireland since Parliament rose on August 5 is the resort to internment and the violence that has followed it. The Labour Party, in its official request for recall, speaks of the "serious deterioration in the situation." Yet it could be argued that this has not radically changed the situation. Internment powers existed, and their possible use was known, before Parliament rose. A much more abrupt and decisive change in direction was the dispatch of the first British troops to help keep the peace in August 1969, and the Labour Government did not recall Parliament then.

One practical test is what Parliament can do. There is no call for legislation. Parliament would be acting solely in its rôle as a forum for public opinion. However, in many ways this is its most important function, and internment is the kind of issue that Parliament as the defender of individual liberties must never let go by default. This provides the most serious ground for recall of Parliament soon, and one which Mr Heath seems not to be taking sufficiently seriously. Parliament is not due to return until October 18, and then it will be mainly preoccupied with the debate on Europe. To stick obstinately to that timetable could look very much like an attempt to silence Parliament on Northern Ireland for as long as possible.

Israeli guns and butter

The Israeli devaluation — the seventh since 1948 — has been in the offing and under discussion for some time. What was needed was a pretext which would enable it to be carried out in a suitable psychological atmosphere. President Nixon's announcement on the dollar and subsequent world-wide reaction provided that. The import surcharge made it certain.

Israel's economic predicament is well known. To finance its confrontation with the Arabs it needs to buy arms and keep a large proportion of its population on a military footing. This means spending more money per capita on defence than any other country. Forty per cent of budgetary expenditure in 1970-71 went on security—almost twice the amount spent on social services. Consumer spending has remained at surprisingly high levels. Global inflation has hit Israel like others. It needs to trade to live, and the hope is that this devaluation will provide all the adjustments necessary.

But will it do the trick? Preliminary estimates suggest that it will make only the smallest dent in the cavernous trade deficit. There are fears that the accompanying price measures may only push the wage/price spiral up another turn. It could aggravate, not ease problems.

One year's ceasefire has done much to concentrate attention on the internal stresses of Israeli society. Strikes and demonstrations had

taken place before, but fighting and casualties pushed other problems into the background. The ordinary Israeli finds himself still hit by war-level taxes, but now having to face strikes, pockets of poverty, and Black Panther demonstrations about the distressing plight of the Sephardic Jews. All this and devaluation too.

With the next election not due until late in 1973 the Labour Party has time to bring economic improvement. But the issue deserves to be considered in the context of the Middle East as a whole. Arab countries will be misleading themselves dangerously if they believe Israel is crumbling from within. They have problems as divisive between as well as within their countries. In whose interests is it that there should be uncertainty and strain on both sides? A contributory factor to the war of 1967 was these troublesome symptoms of peace on both sides. Their resurgence could conceivably raise tension again.

In the long term Israel's dilemma remains: will these latest measures be successful and will the contributions from abroad remain high enough when no fighting is going on? The internal front is demanding as much attention as the military one. Will Israel be any more successful than others in juggling with butter and guns?

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The little reservoir in the eastern hills was bathed in sunshine and we settled down to eat our lunch on the steep grassy banking among the heather and harebells and scabious, ignoring the distant rumbling of thunder and the great black storm-cloud which was building up in the southern sky. On the water coots were swimming and a pair of great crested grebes were accompanied by three well-grown youngsters whose chicken-like piping was never stilled. It was not long, however, before we paid the penalty for our temerity; and were forced to retire to the fishermen's shelter which itself commands a fine view over the reservoir and the surrounding hills. The rain fell in torrents, jagged streaks of lightning flickered over the water, and the thunder crashed and rolled among the hills. The grebes took little notice of the storm, although particularly loud peals of thunder would occasionally cause them to take flight for a few wing-beats.

The robins are singing again and, except for wood pigeons and a most persistent goldfinch, they are the only birds in song within earshot of my garden. Our local swallows have departed but odd birds continue to pass over on their way to the South. House plants are curious things and a little round cactus has fallen off its perch and has taken firm root upon one of the broad fleshy leaves of a big Christmas cactus.

L. P. SAMUELS.

RECENT statements make it appear that governments around the world and the United Nations are waking up to the fact that there is a real and growing danger of another major war in South Asia. We can only hope that constructive action, conspicuous by its absence until now, will be forthcoming before it is too late.

Since March 25, when soldiers from West Pakistan began ruthlessly suppressing their East Pakistan countrymen, the flood of frightened, undernourished refugees from East Pakistan into India has totalled more than seven million. Caring for the refugees has not only placed a staggering economic burden on India, it has exacerbated volatile social and political problems as well.

At the moment, fighting between West Pakistan occupation forces and East Pakistan guerrillas is increasing, tensions are rising, and extremists talk of a "showdown."

If the West Pakistanis in East Pakistan and Indian troops along the border come into direct conflict, the fighting is likely to spread to the Punjab and Kashmir in the West. President Yahya Khan's threat that should war come West Pakistan "will not be alone" implies that the Pakistanis expect support from China while the recently signed Indo-Soviet friendship treaty makes it clear that the USSR is prepared to support India.

The British have outspokenly condemned Pakistan's policy of genocide for what it is, a moral and humanitarian outrage. The United States, by refusing to halt arms shipments to Pakistan, has seen its stock drop to an all-time low in India. US explanations that the arms will provide "leverage" with the Pakistanis are patently and demonstrably ridiculous.

Sitting in the wings is the United Nations, which has thus far been ineffectual.

A series of miscalculations by the United States Government in the past 20 years has contributed significantly to this explosive situation. The initial blunder occurred in the winter of 1954 when the US agreed to modernise and expand Pakistan's armed forces in return for vague assurances that Pakistan would become "our loyal ally." The objective of this arrangement, John Foster Dulles emphasised, was to block the expansion of the USSR into the Middle East and the Chinese into non-Communist Asia.

The West Pakistanis, of course, had no intention of fighting the Soviets or Chinese in support of US policies. Indeed, the US military equipment which they asked for and received is of no use in the mountain passes through which a Soviet or Chinese invasion would come. Our tanks, motorised artillery, and fighter planes would be of use only in a war with India on the plains of the Punjab, and they were so used in 1965.

Many observers, of which I was one, strongly and doggedly opposed this programme. A modern, antagonistic Pakistan army, it was pointed out, would



Bangla Desh refugees in a border camp. Picture by MARK EDWARDS

American roulette

With talks of a showdown on the East Pakistan-Indian border, America's rôle as Yahya Khan's arms supplier has brought the country's stock to an all-time low in India. CHESTER BOWLES, for six years American Ambassador to India, and a special adviser on Asian affairs in the Kennedy Administration, examines the faulty reasoning which led to America's "tanks for peace" programme.



force India substantially to increase its military expenditures which in 1954 were less than 2 per cent of its Gross National Product. The escalation arms race which would be triggered by our military assistance to Pakistan would force both nations to curtail their initial development programmes, which were in desperate need of funds.

Moreover, the assumption that Pakistan was a nation of 130 million "fighting Muslims" eager and willing to shoot whichever Communists the United States designated was absurd. For the US to spend more than 800 million dollars to build up West Pakistan's military capacity against the USSR is about as rational as if the Soviets were to arm Mexico to counterbalance the United States.

Unhappily, our 1954 decision to arm Pakistan was only the first of a series of miscalculations. As each argument in support of the misguided exercise was knocked down, its proponents quickly produced another.

Thus, when it became clear that the Pakistanis had no intention of opposing either the USSR or China, a new rationalisation to justify our arms shipments to Pakistan was produced. US military assistance to Pakistan, it was now asserted, was really designed to assure continued use of our Peshawar air base in West Pakistan, from which U-2 spy planes overflew the Soviet Union. In off-the-record meetings, congressional

committees and the press were told that this installation was "utterly essential to the security of the United States."

When the Pakistan-India war broke out in August, 1965, the arms shipments to Pakistan were suspended. But in April, 1967, after bitter debates within our Government during which the importance of the Peshawar base was emphasised, the flow of US military assistance to Pakistan was resumed. This decision was bitterly referred to in India as America's "Tanks for Peace programme." Within a year, Pakistan forced us to vacate Peshawar.

One might have thought that this would be enough to kill what was already a bankrupt policy, but the supporters of arms aid managed to pull yet another rabbit out of the hat. If we didn't continue to arm Pakistan, they said, China would do so. This argument could be used with equal validity by a dope pedlar to justify selling heroin.

In October, 1970, the US Government again raised the ante. Pakistan was permitted to purchase one squadron of B-57 bombers (which could most effectively be used to bomb Indian cities) and a sizeable number of armoured personnel carriers (which could best be used to transport ground troops over the flat plains of North India).

This year the resourceful West Pakistanis found yet another use for their American arms: to crush their fellow

countrymen whose only crime was voting for greater autonomy within the Pakistan union in the December, 1970, election.

When the State Department and Pentagon assured Congress, press, and public that there would be no further deliveries of US military equipment until a political settlement had been reached, it was again hoped that this issue was at long last settled. But a few weeks later, an alert newsmagazine disclosed that Pakistani ships loaded with more American arms were still quietly leaving American ports.

Since the Indian foreign minister had just arrived home, bearing personal assurances from the State Department and Pentagon that military aid to Pakistan had been halted, it was assumed that this must be an unfortunate bureaucratic error which did not represent United States policy. But it soon became clear that it was official US policy and that the decision came directly from the White House.

It is important to note that each successive argument used to explain why US military assistance to Pakistan was not only proved to be invalid but also in large measure contradictory. As each rationalisation was questioned, a new rationalisation was quickly substituted. Rather than change its policies in South Asia, the United States Government has been content to change only its rationalisations.

At present, we are in the process of coming up with yet another reason for supplying weapons to West Pakistan: this assistance is the price we paid to secure Pakistani cooperation in helping Mr Kissinger set up the President's visit to China. Since there were other ways for Mr Kissinger to get to Peking, this can only be described as one more devious and needless manoeuvre.

What can be done to lessen the impact of our past mistakes and place our policy on a sound basis? First, we must understand that Bangla Desh is not primarily a conflict between Pakistan and India but between Pakistan and India and the East Pakistan Awami League, headed by Mujibur Rahman.

Secondly, the West Pakistan Army can continue crushing the East Pakistan opposition only if it receives substantial economic and military assistance from abroad, since the East Pakistan guerrilla forces, which continue to grow, enjoy the support of the vast majority of East Pakistanis.

Thirdly, the US and the USSR have a common stake in a stable South Asia. Could they not agree jointly to call the Security Council into session and propose a positive course of action to forestall a conflict which no one can win? In 1966 the USSR, with our tacit support, successfully mediated a settlement of the Indo-Pakistan war. The need now for action by either them or us or both is even more urgent. The opportunity to play China against the USSR may be appealing to diplomatic trophy hunters, but it would be grossly irresponsible—Washington Post.

Birth control: the long haul

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—It is a fair question to ask, as Maureen O'Connor did on August 19, why it has taken so long to get a real pressure group for family planning on the NHS on the ground. Now that the Birth Control Campaign has got going, it is to be hoped that the pressure will be successful and that Sir Keith Joseph will win the battle with the Treasury to get the necessary finance to make the population as a whole that every baby a wanted baby is sensible and desirable as a national and personal guideline.

On economic grounds alone it ought to appeal to the present Government even though the last one resisted all our attempts to make Ministers see the sense of it.

When I asked Mr Crossman on March 9, 1970, at Question Time in the House whether there was not the greatest possible need for help, advice and the supply of contraceptives under the NHS without charge as soon as possible and would he take steps to ensure this, he agreed that it should be part of the NHS but he obviously did not apparently believe that it was good economics for he said:

"If we had unlimited money there is nothing better that I should like to see than the principle of a free Health Service applied to family planning." He also said he thought the new health services would be able to provide a better family planning service than the local authorities had done.

The Family Planning Association does a marvellous job. But for them, little would be done in my own constituency with all its complicated problems. It was at their centre in West Bromwich that vasectomy clinics were pioneered, and three weekly sessions are now fully booked for this simple procedure. There is a fee for this operation, though I have been very grateful to them for taking patients referred by me without charge when the families could not afford to pay. If a man goes to hospital for

this operation, which is an outpatient procedure, he will usually be charged £15 to £20. Why should this treatment be selected for the payment of fees within the NHS—especially as it saves ante and post natal costs, maternity costs and the whole range of health, education, housing and other social costs that the birth of every new baby implies?

The psychological cost to a woman of becoming pregnant against her will cannot be quantified—nor can it ever be understood by a man—Yours faithfully,

Renée Short (MP).
House of Commons.

Sir,—Maureen O'Connor, in her article on a "new campaign" for a free national birth control (provision) service, wonders "why it began so late." The truth is that it really began 50 years ago—as a campaign—a factor in the mission pursued with indomitable courage by Dr Marie C. Stopes until her death in 1958. I was a founder member, after a stormy but highly successful public meeting in 1921, of her international organisation, Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress (SCBC); an honorary member of its executive committee for 22 years and chairman after her death.

During those 50 epoch-making years I appreciated just how hard is the way of the pioneer. It is good to see the many aspects of planned parenthood headlined and discussed nowadays, after so many wasted years of bitter opposition to Dr Stopes and her clinic, the first (and the only free one) in the British Empire. The press refused even the simplest advertisements, those giving only the

name and address of the clinic. Her books were removed from some libraries and the society's caravan clinics were burned.

When she died, however, the statement, assessed her achievements thus: "Dr Stopes can fairly be said to have transformed the thought of her generation about the physical aspects of marriage and the rôle of contraception in married life." The wheel went almost full circle.

Maureen O'Connor mentioned a recently adopted campaign slogan: "Every baby a wanted baby." For the record, in 1921 the slogan of the pioneering SCBC and its Mothers' Clinic was "Joyous and deliberate motherhood—a sure light in our racial darkness."

John W. R. Fenning,
5 Compton Rise,
Pinner, Middlesex.

Words and deeds

Sir,—Lady Page, in getting a Cambridge bookshop to remove the label "pornography" from their shelves, has struck a blow for righteousness with all the impact of a sledgehammer. The label is gone, the books, I presume, remain?

The good Lady reminds me of New York State Senator McNaboe. A bill was before the legislature that would offer education on the prevention of venereal disease. The Senator spoke against the bill, he hoped, he said, that never in his lifetime would the word "syphilis" sully the lips or minds of New York maidens or matrons. You could catch it, but you mustn't say it.—Yours, Larry Adler.

75 Upper Lewes Road,
Brighton, Sussex.

UCS, the workers' right to leisure, and economic realities

Sir,—Mr Jimmie Reid's retort in the Terry Coleman interview, "You talk to me about morality, I'll talk to you about morality. You tell me about property interests, I'll tell you about social interests," showed a healthy robustness, not sustained, unfortunately, in his further claims: (a) "by continuing at work they (at UCS) hope to establish the right to work," and (b) "the working classes were closer than any else to economic realities."

With more and more shipping being laid up, surely economic reality demands that we recognise that UCS is (largely) surplus to requirements. It is not the "right to work" that has to be established, but the right to leisure, an independent existence. A new era is pressing upon us, waiting to be born. Failure to grasp this fact made the Glasgow demonstration not one of hope but of pathetic despair. It needed no dollar crisis to

confirm that our present ramshackle monetary system is not today serving, but frustrating, human and social needs. The function of a monetary system is needed if further crisis and despair, are to be avoided. When the hippies cry "People not profit" they at least have their priorities right.—Yours, sincerely,

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St Peter Port, Guernsey.

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What the police think about gunmen now

BY PETER HARVEY

Society must take the gun out of its eye. The gun is now standard equipment on any planned robbery. Britain has changed, for the worse and probably irreversibly. The criminals using weapons are the most savage of men and there are more of them each week. In making that statement the Police Federation emphasised it was not suggesting a hard-line demands for a reinforcement of capital punishment. But the shooting yesterday of three policemen at Blackpool emphasises the dilemma we, as a country, are in about the changing face of crime. We must, at very least, recognise the situation for what it is. Very bad and worsening, said a Police Federation official.

1965, the year in which hanging was abolished, appears as the turning point. "But again," a Federation official said, "we are not advocating a return to the death penalty for murder. It does not appear the answer." Between 1960 and 1965, 47 police officers were murdered in Britain. Since 1965, there have been 11 killings of officers on duty. Two were stabbings, the others

shootings. "Prior to 1965," said the official, "there was an average of two policemen killed every three years. Since then, the average has soared to two each year. A trebling of the rate."

As tragic as that list of figures is, the Police Federation believes the more alarming statistics are provided by the number of criminals using weapons. These have quadrupled.

Before 1965, by and large, British criminals "deserved" their reputation, they just did not carry guns," the official said. In fact, any man going armed on a job was regarded by his fellows as more a

dangerous lunatic than anything else. "He would rarely find anyone willing to work with him... they were known as 'Topping Jobs'." The man willing to carry a gun was a pariah and more often than not would be turned over to the police by his fellow criminals.

Ironically, one of the major factors in the change of climate in the past six years was, according to the police, the strengthening—in 1965—of the penalties for being armed. "Rightly, the courts have been very tough on men caught with weapons. The average sentence is 12 years. But the dilemma lies

AS there are joiners, so there are singers. In France, it is a rare petition in favour of any progressive cause which does not attract the signatures of Sartre and Jean-Luc Godard. It is rare to find on the same list, those of Fr. Michel Riquet, S.J., former Lenten preacher at Notre-Dame, and Fr. Michel de Certeau, S.J., a member of the staff of the Catholic Institute in Paris. When that list includes also the names of John Lennon and John Lindsay, Mayor of New York, one has left the rare for the phenomenal.



JULIAN BECK: arrested

after the climax of its success with "Paradise Now" at the Sports Palace in West Berlin, had forsworn Europe and fame, and had split to seek a rebirth in poverty and purity, in India, North Africa, and the US. The section led by Beck and Malina found their way to Ouro Preto, 300 miles in the interior of Brazil, chiefly because living there was cheap.

Their activities included helping a local school to put on a play for Mother's Day and using their communal home as an open house where all might come for food, talk, inspiration, lessons in Yoga, and general enlightenment. The friends they made in this way, starting with the teachers at the school, are among those who have been petitioning for their release.

More traditional circles became suspicious of the creative commune. They thought we were freaks and hippies and layabouts," said Pierre Biner. He himself, large eyed and vaguely reminiscent of the young Keats, is a relatively conventional figure in Paris, where his pink velvet shirt and purple and orange striped pants, impress as a rather restrained version of Left Bank uniform.

It is conceivable that, in a small town in Brazil, mildly unusual dress might be regarded with as much suspicion as the group's habit of giving performances free, their way of devoting 120 hours to rehearsal. "Nothing takes as much discipline and preparation as spontaneity," Biner says, of which 100 hours would be as still and meditative as a quiet meeting equated with laziness, the cultural commune feasted as a nest of subversion.

Biner believes that the best hope now is that the weight of world opinion will make the Brazilian authorities realise that, by pressing their charges, they will invite ridicule. It is possible that, therefore, they will prefer to end the business by expelling the members of the group from Brazil.

AGREEMENT on Berlin is more than an historic milestone. It is the political landmark in postwar Europe, ranking with the Cuban missile crisis as a point beyond which things were never quite the same again. If the agreement is the test of Soviet good faith in Europe which the Western allies have always insisted it must be, then that good faith has been demonstrated, and, furthermore, accepted.

One is always tempted to ask who won, and frequently to "come to the weary conclusion that the Communists have put it across us once again. The Berlin agreement really does seem to be a reasonable balance of interests.

Ten years ago almost to the day American and Soviet tanks were facing one another muzzle to muzzle across the Berlin dividing line as the Communists constructed the Wall. Today Berlin has been deliberately relieved of its character as a focal point for global tension; it has become the key to an unprecedented series of moves towards détente in Europe.

West Berlin always was, and probably remains, NATO's Achilles' Heel. The Russians can always turn on the heat there and although the West has successfully kept the likelihood of retaliation if they tried to take it, many West Germans could move in and the West would not be able to do anything. In any case the Germans do not want to be at the heart of the Third World War.

In this context the agreement has not only ensured the survival of West Berlin. It has made the lot of the people living there a little less bleak by the Wall. In return the West have conceded certain privileges which



Faith beats bricks and mortar

MICHAEL LAKE on the Berlin Pact

Bonn exercised in the city which were always legally questionable anyway.

For the Russians the agreement is a major step towards their long-standing goal, the acceptance by the West of the status quo, of what they term the consequences of the Second World War — the permanent division of Germany and Europe and the removal of the threat of German revanchism or of counter-revolution supported by the Germans or by NATO.

The Berlin settlement means that the Bundestag will ratify the agreements between Bonn and Moscow and Bonn and Warsaw, removing much of the basis of Communist propaganda in Europe over the past 25 years.

East German party boss since the war, Walter Ulbricht, retired in favour of Mr Honecker, who seems less important to Soviet pressure for concessions. So it is possible that negotiations between West and East Germany will proceed with fresh impetus and that West Germany will, as Herr Brandt has proposed, recognise two German states within a single nation and even that East Germany will become a member of the United Nations.

The general improvement also augurs well for agreement on both mutual and balanced force reductions on the ground—probably NATO tactical missiles for Soviet tanks in satellite countries—and for SALT, the strategic arms limitation talks.

By next year, or the year after, we should then have

had the first round of conferences on European security which will also reinforce the status quo but which should also have provided a sufficiently reassuring framework of détente for the smaller Eastern European countries to pursue their economic reforms—which must inevitably bring pressures for political reforms—without living in fear of suffering the same fate as Czechoslovakia in 1968.

It would be foolish to expect too much, but Eastern Europe has been so impoverished by the political strictures of the Russians that improvements of any degree should be tangible and welcome.

The need for détente is more pressing than ever. The American Government is under severe pressure to cut down its military expenditure

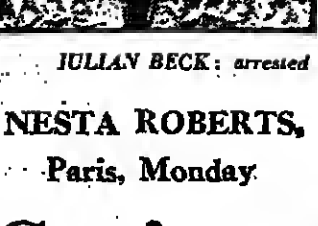
in Europe. The Europeans will have to play a bigger role. If the Americans cut down, the Europeans can take on a bigger share without paying more. But this depends on a feeling of security on one hand and on the more overt recognition of a Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty in Communist countries—in other words, the acceptance of the status quo as the Russians want it, on the other.

There are probably two reasons for the Russians wanting progress. The first is their own need to cut down on military spending and the last Soviet party congress clearly showed a greater inclination towards the consumer. In this context the Russians might even like to allow a little more freedom—Hungary's reforms could be the pilot scheme although the Hungarians resent such limelight—and they cannot proceed unless they feel safe.

The second reason is almost certainly the growing power of China, which is bound to create as it is already in the Balkans, an economic and political competition which the Russians can only lose by going backwards. This is why, for all the Soviet pressure on Russia, and Yugoslavia at the moment, they are unlikely to attack them and throw up a European détente. They need the détente in order to release more money and attention to the emergence of China, which is rapidly expanding its own dialogue with the United States.

The Berlin settlement is thus of prime importance. Although as I have said the Russians can always tread on West Berlin, they are now even less likely to; they would have more to lose: they would be throwing the present trend into reverse with such deliberation that they would provoke a global crisis which is precisely what they want to avoid.

NESTA ROBERTS, Paris, Monday.



NESTA ROBERTS, Paris, Monday.

Caring for the living

group were living had been plighted by the police. This is the most convincing because he adds: "I won't swear that nobody ever smoked in Europe, but in Brazil we knew what we were up against, and we were always extremely careful in every way."

The Living Theatre went to Brazil at the invitation of local artists who were struggling for the liberation of ideas. The invitation came at the time when the group,

MISCELLANY

His lordship's voice

GEORGE BROWN is being wooed by the BBC, to run a radio chat-show. The idea has been around for a few weeks, and mild, when last approached was interested—there is no harm in that, is there?—and the project is a long way from the contract stage.

The BBC wants to get a show on the air by the end of the year. The plan is for a fairly serious, chunky current affairs programme, with interviews. It has been provisionally pencilled into a slot on Radio 4 on Sunday mornings.

Talks so far have been about three George Brown shows; the series would come on after the 10 o'clock news, and might return to George if it proves a success.



Lord George Brown

and the Liberal Party seemed too good to last. Keith Serby, a vice-chairman of the Young Liberals is the only YL official to be a prospective parliamentary candidate. He was one of those who signed the YL's declaration in May on ideology and strategy.

His constituency party in South Dorset (where he fought the general election) does not like the sound of it. Especially the bit about Parliament being peripheral to social change; and the bit about having an extra-parliamentary as well as a parliamentary role. Serby has been asked to recant, explain himself, or face a motion of no confidence. He is not recanting. Crunch tonight.

other prisoners, and three guards were killed—came later. Or so the theory runs.

What does seem clear, though, is that Jackson and his lawyer John Chalmers were both confident that Jackson's defence was watertight. Llewellyn Xavier, an artist from Barbados who has just finished a series of lithographs on Jackson's life and times, says this came out of his last conversation. Jackson's prison letters, he says, also show that he was confident of acquittal but feared he might not live to enjoy it.

Jackson's letters, which are decorated with prison stamps—are used in some of Xavier's works, which will be shown in London in October. Jackson's last writing (or so the publishers Orbach and Chalmers reckon) will be published in a black activists' anthology put together by Angela Davis, to be published on October 13, the anniversary of her arrest. Called "If They Come In the Morning."

Jackson's contribution is a fairly bleak chapter arguing that crime is a result of "grossly disproportionate distribution of wealth and privilege." And opening the revolution potential of the two thirds of a million people in American jails.

CIVAD is the Civil Advice to the Army, North or Irish Command. He used to be the Army's Political Adviser. Which meant that he was known by the initials PANIC. Which is why he is now CIVAD.

Crossed out

ALL THIS new-found contentment between the Young Libs

Top of the list is the tiger—La Lollo's coat is reputed to have incorporated the skin of a lion cub, followed by the snow leopard, the clouded leopard and two South American tigers, La Plata and the giant otter. There is also to be a three-year ban on skins of the ordinary leopard and the cheetah while a survey is carried out on the surviving numbers.

The furriers are imposing their ban in association with the World Wildlife Fund but they admit there is cash incentive behind their decision to take an immediate loss of £3 million a year in Britain alone. "It is obviously not in the economic interest of the industry to see any species become extinct," said Dr Hugh Shire, President of the British Fur Trade Association in London yesterday.

Although the trade admits there may be a black market in forbidden skins, particularly from Africa, it hopes that potential poachers will take a moral attitude towards them, at least while the ban lasts. Mink, beaver, marmoset, even seal, is moral. Leopard is not.

The British trade association's vice-president, Mr Leslie McMillan, was asked about the possible embarrassment to women already expensively clad in leopard or cheetah. "I don't think they need worry, after all they bought their coats in good faith," he said. And the trade may also issue special conscience saving certificates of exemption to allow the marketing of skins of animals killed for humane reasons. "Man eating tigers killed in India," suggested Mr McMillan.

The trade is anxious to emphasise that not all fur trading is wrong. Dr Shire talked of the devastating economic consequences on the Canadian Indians and Eskimos if they were no longer able to trap and sell the beaver and muskox. He also pointed out that the creation of artificial lakes produced abnormally excellent breeding conditions for beavers which made it essential to "cull" them.

The person who heard the news with the greatest joy yesterday was Lady Dowding, widow of Air Chief-Marshal Lord Dowding and founder of the Beauty Without Cruelty Movement. "Feeling is plainly swinging in the right direction and I'm sure the fur trade knows this," said



MALCOLM STUART on the day the fur trade joined the conservationists

trade joined the conservationists

Big cat blues

Lady Dowding. "I understand that at the recent Paris fashion shows some models wearing furs were hissed. The furriers are in a panic because they know certain animals must have time to breed. I only hope that this rather pious campaign against wearing big cat skins will also carry over to smaller animals."

"I don't accept the argument that beavers and seals have to be slaughtered. Nature has its own way of taking care of any overpopulation and since man is managing to poison large stretches of water ranging from Lake Erie to Poole Harbour I think we need to give wild life a chance."

MICHAEL ELMER on Bolivia's new leaders

Banzer's brigade

AS A RESULT of the one hundredth and eighty seventh coup since the founding of the Republic of Bolivia in 1825, Colonel Hugo Banzer, ex-commandant of the Military Academy and key man in the Right-wing uprising, has been proclaimed President following the now seemingly complete victory of the rebel forces.

Though there is still some doubt as to whether the Bolivian situation is yet occupied, this is not likely to remain so for long.

A crucial difference between Banzer and General Miranda, leader of the failed coup of last October, is the former's nerve and preparedness to use force, even at heavy cost of life. When it came to the point last autumn, Miranda backed down. It is most improbable that Banzer will most shrink from ordering shootings if the miners seek to hinder the establishment of total army control.

The government President Banzer now heads will in all probability bear some resemblance to that of the late President Barrientos, but it will be no carbon copy. Banzer, an intelligent and determined man, does not possess Barrientos's flamboyant style, and as an Easterner unable to speak either Indian tongue, he is not likely to go in for large scale bartering of peasant crowds.

One central conviction which emerges from his past speeches is the importance he places on the army as "the guiding institution of the fatherland" and "the anvil of civic consciousness."

In spite of this elevated concept of the armed forces, it would appear that Banzer is not in favour of indefinite military rule, but would prefer to see something akin to the system imposed by the Brazilian military in 1964, whereby the 33 odd Bolivian political parties would be reduced to two opposing blocks.

These notions, however, may well go by the board now that he has achieved power. The La Paz newspaper, "El Diario," taken over by the unions, will almost certainly be intervened though it is not likely that it will revert to its old owner who is considered to be an archetype of the blackest reaction even by Right-wing army officers. This will probably also be the case regarding those Bolivian and American enterprises taken over by the two previous regimes. Some kind of compensation will probably be worked out and compensation concessions offered. But arms such as Gulf will not be denationalised. An

exception may be the Bolivian sugar industry, nationalised early this year, as Banzer may well wish to consolidate his already wide support among Bolivian businessmen.

From the Cabinet appointments announced so far the general tenor of Banzer's Government will be Right-wing nationalist. Reports of socialist participation stem from the mistaken belief that the Bolivian Socialist Fianze, the head of which, Mario Gutierrez, just one of the Ministers of State, is a Left-wing party.

It is in fact a semi-Fascist organisation modelled on the Spanish party. Other Ministers are said to be drawn from the MVR, Bolivia's major political movement, but it is not yet clear what tendency within this movement they represent. The new Minister of the Interior, Colonel Selich, commander of the crucial US trained rangers is likely to press for the rapid elimination of armed groups such as the National Liberation Army and a roving band of radical Christian Democrats.

Conservative sectors of the Church are unlikely to oppose the new regime and those progressive, chiefly American, priests, who work amongst the Indian peasants are likely to be left alone by the Government. Those who can expect trouble, however, are the French Canadian Oblates and the ISAL group led by Spanish Jesuit Jose Prats who was a prominent Torres supporter and a forerunner of anti-army feeling.

In international terms the new Government will presumably be well received in neighbouring states with military governments, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil and perhaps rather more equivocally in Peru. The Banzer regime will also, but not too rapidly, set about improving relations with the US.

The uprising represents a setback for Russian diplomacy in South America and the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy in La Paz together with the other Eastern European mission is quite on the cards. They may, however, be left in order to be used as pawns to play off against the US in order to raise the aid stakes.

Another sufferers will probably be Allende's Chile. For Bolivians, Chile seen as the unjust occupier of the Pacific Coast provinces, is the traditional enemy and there is no longer any ideological affinity between the regimes of the two countries which would help to modify this attitude.

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Revival started before package?

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

Two new economic indicators published today indicate that a revival of activity was taking place in the economy before the Chancellor's reflationary package was announced towards the end of July.

According to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders car registrations in July were 15 per cent above a year earlier at 96,000. This is the highest July figure since the registration suffix was changed from January to August four years ago.

The Department of Trade and Industry states that new orders taken by the engineering industry in the three months ended June were 7 per cent above the previous three months. Export orders were 16 per cent up, and home orders 4 per cent.

The buoyancy of car sales in July came as a surprise to manufacturers who had expected potential buyers to hold off in anticipation of R.P. relaxations (which eventually came on July 20) and the new "K" registration at the beginning of August.

Part of the buoyancy was due to a strong sales of Cortinas (which took 10 per cent of the market) and Marinas (5 per cent), orders for which had been placed some months previously.

As reported in the Guardian on Saturday sales are expected this month and industry sources are now talking of registrations of between 125,000 and 130,000.

Details figures published by the S.M.T. today confirm that imports took over 20 per cent of the market and British Leyland 39.1 per cent. The B.L.M.C. 1100/1300 range just managed to maintain its position as Britain's best selling car with 10.7 per cent against the Ford Cortina's 9.8 per cent.

Under the 1100/1300 range only being sold through one franchise and the Cortina still recovering from the effects of the Ford strike British Leyland will have difficulty in maintaining its position.

Both Vauxhall and Chrysler were down slightly last month with 9.9 and 9.5 per cent of the market respectively. Chrysler France, however, took another 2 per cent of the market.

A combination of the car and engineering sectors has given the economy as much as he did, although, of course, the unemployment figures are still alarming.

The recovery in engineering orders must be seen against the background of the severe drop that the industry has experienced over the past six months.

Orders are still below the level of a year earlier and the total of orders on hand is still falling slightly. In addition, the Mechanical Engineering Economic Development Committee gave a warning only last week that the reflationary measures were not expected to give a significant boost to growth until the second half of 1972 or 1973.

Nevertheless with the sharp rise in export orders the outlook for the balance of payments looks quite healthy.

GM forced to extend Truman bid

GRAND Metropolitan Hotels was last night forced to extend its takeover offer for Truman Hanbury Buxton until Friday as 14 other companies have added up acceptances and found they totalled only 47 per cent—just under 3 per cent short of victory.

"We are pleased with the result. We can seem victory," said a spokesman, putting on a brave face, but obviously the confidence is not yet enough to go unconditional. Grand Met are hoping that sufficient further acceptances will trickle in during the remainder of the week to enable it to snatch victory from the grasp of Watney.

Watney itself cannot be too confident after the results of acceptances for Grand Met's terms. It too could find itself winding up with a smaller percentage of the equity prepared to accept its terms. It is by no means unusual for 5 to 8 per cent of shareholders in a company being bid for to simply ignore all communications and take no action. Company law provides for the compulsory acquisition of such holdings when a bidding company has over 90 per cent of the share capital.

If Watney ended up with a similar percentage of acceptances the situation would be stalemate, and the battle might well boil down to brinkmanship. Up the scales in its favour by declaring its bid unconditional and frightening out the other side. On the other hand if both went unconditional there would be the peculiar situation of two minority holders.

CBI's prices initiative takes effect

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry's initiative in asking companies to freeze price increases which has been in operation three weeks, seems to be having some effect judging by first impressions.

A spot survey among some of our leading companies yesterday indicated that pressure is being put on suppliers not to increase their prices—even where the intention to raise prices had been announced before the CBI initiative was agreed.

A spokesman for Birds Eye, part of the Unilever group, said the company had written to 34 of its leading suppliers and had had a positive response from two thirds of them saying that they had either signed the CBI's document or sympathised with it.

However, he added that the company had already had a round of price increases at the beginning of July.

Another member of the Unilever group Van Den Berghs and Jurgens, said yesterday it had been forced to increase the price of its Flora margarine by around 11 per cent earlier this month because of a rise in the price of the ingredients. However, he added that the company was dependent on world prices.

The British Steel Corporation said that half a dozen companies had approached the corporation since the CBI's initiative in an attempt to put up their prices. Discussions were being held to see if they would be willing to forego the increases.

A spokesman for one of Britain's biggest companies, which preferred to remain anonymous, said the group was exempted from the CBI's freeze response to the CBI's initiative. It had been talking to four or five major suppliers about increases already in the pipeline, which strictly speaking are exempted from the CBI's freeze under a special escape clause.

In one case a supplier who had given advance warning of a five per cent increase decided to abandon it after a long talk.

Another reduced an increase which had already been expected from 9 per cent to 6 per cent. Elsewhere the company noticed a willingness to fall in with the spirit of the CBI's document even though it was far too early to draw any conclusions.

The CBI said yesterday that year, against a previous dividend rate cut from 171 per cent to 144 per cent.

Indeed the puzzle is that the cut was not fully restored. The new dividend rate is 144 per cent, but the company's latest earnings of nearly 36 per cent, and a 171 per cent rate would still have left cover at 2.3 times.

Let's hope that the board is sometimes brings wry faces to the bank overdrafts and not to pursue that diversification avenue sought by so many other tobacco groups with indifferent results.

In effect Carreras has all the ingredients for a successful takeover. Carreras has not just shared in a general sales increase but grabbed a bigger slice of the home available market.

Even allowing that some proportion of overseas turnover has been inflated by changes in duty rates, the sales increase was substantial—probably getting on for 10 per cent.

Clearly then the 31 per cent jump in trading profits also owed much to a major reorganisation within the company, involving drastic streamlining and better utilisation of available assets leading to a widening in margins.

A change to the standard accounting practice brings in an extra £1.375 millions of profit from restated comparative figures of £1.09 millions, and leaves the total pre-tax figure at £9.1 millions against £7.3 millions. Under the old accounting practices the pre-tax profit would have been shown at £8.1 millions which compares with the previously published 1969/70 figure of £6.2 millions.

So shareholders get some of last year's dividend cut restored with 103 per cent final making a total of 154 per cent for the

Confidence at Distillers

The chairman of Distillers, Mr A. F. McDonald, says in his annual statement that reports of a strong upsurge in the demand for Scotch whisky are encouraging, although this was also the situation last year, when demand there for Scotch whisky did expand. He expects that Distillers' two major brands in that market will continue to record increased sales.

In the rest of the world, demand continues reasonably strong and provided prices are not greatly eroded by the intensity of competition, Mr McDonald is hopeful of a successful outcome of the current year.

Outside the Post Office tower in London yesterday, the leaders of a 12-man delegation from China on a 10-day inspection tour of British postal and telecommunications equipment with Mr Bill Ryland, chairman of the Post Office Corporation, Chung Fu-Hsiang (left), administrative head of the Ministry of Telecommunications in Peking, and Mr Li Chao-Chi (right) will meet the British Telecommunications Minister, Mr Christopher Chataway, during the visit.

Volkswagen in Germany has resumed production at full volume, because it does not expect any decline of United States demand for its vehicles, a company spokesman said. Work at the company had been closed for the summer holiday for the past three weeks.

There has been widespread speculation that VW, which exports about 30 per cent of its vehicle output to the US, would be forced to reduce production because of the US surcharges.

While the quietness of the markets was not altogether unexpected, dealers commented on the comparatively low volume, which indicated that many speculators—more than expected—had managed to close their positions during unofficial trading last week.

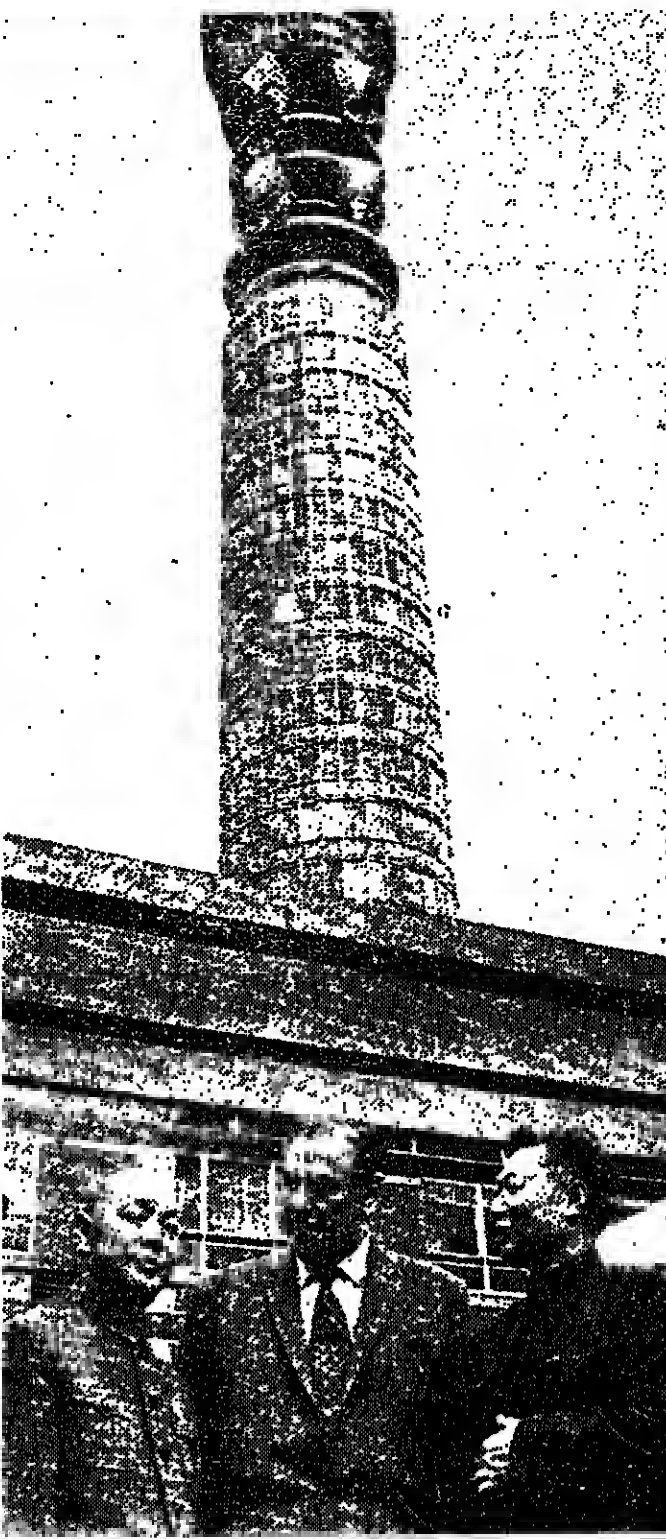
The movements in exchange values since last week represented a tending down of what happened during the speculative phase. The pound sterling appreciated a little against most European currencies, but the dollar did better. The Swiss franc currencies moved up with the pound.

Before reopening their foreign exchange, the Swiss authorities must therefore make up their mind whether the Swiss franc should be maintained at its present parity of 4.08 Swiss francs to the dollar.

Today the Swiss National Bank confirmed that it has decided to narrow the intervention margin that had been established before the foreign exchange markets in Switzerland were closed. Then the intervention margin was 1.75 per cent, with the base at 4.01 Swiss francs to the dollar and the top at 4.16 Swiss francs to the dollar. Now it is being narrowed to an intervention range of 4.06 per cent or 4.08 Swiss francs to the dollar to 4.11 Swiss francs to the dollar.

But there is no doubt of the strong feeling in Switzerland that there should be no further revaluation of the Swiss franc. Switzerland, after all, went ahead of the other major European currencies in revaluing its money against the dollar by 7 per cent in May.

Swiss industry feels that it would be a grave house which by any further revaluation, and the Federal Council might run into strong political opposition if it did not try to maintain the Swiss franc at its present parity.



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World markets in confusion as dollar opens firm in Paris

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The dollar stood up quite well in a quiet and nervous reopening of currency markets yesterday, and closed at better values than it commanded in unofficial trading and in the New York market last week. Trading was discouraged by unusually wide margins between bid and offered values, but dollars were in demand after the big intake by central banks, and the Bundesbank was able to sell some \$20 millions in a strong market. The pound closed at \$2.4510, down from \$2.46 last week, a 2 per cent revaluation.

But if dealers were tentative, Government remained wildly confused. These were some of the developments round the world yesterday:

Indonesia announced a surprise 9.8 per cent devaluation of the rupiah, following the 30 per cent Israeli devaluation. No explanations were given in Jakarta. Indonesian exports have risen 100 per cent in the past year.

Norway let it be known that the kroner will be revalued, but not by how much.

The Benelux group started a joint plot designed to show that the system proposed in the Brussels meeting would work. The most interesting feature is that the Benelux group has decided to use the Dutch guilder rather than dollars as an intervention currency. The guilder floats.

The South Africans pegged the value of the rand to gold—and confused the markets, since gold and dollars are no longer convertible.

Austria decided on an unchanged parity, but with wider intervention bands after keeping markets closed.

Other countries where markets were closed included Switzerland, where the Cabinet held an all-day meeting to discuss the crisis, Australia, and Sweden, where the rate for individual deals was taken from London.

The only currency in which there was any speculative interest in these floating markets was the Japanese yen—and that was virtually unobtainable, since the Japanese banks stuck to their policy of staying out of the market. In London the yen was quoted at the wild figures of 283-357 yen to the dollar, offering a profit of 69 yen to the dollar to any dealer who managed to do a buy-sell trade. The lower figure (and higher value for the yen), would represent a 25 per cent revaluation. Effectively there is no market while the uncertainty about Japanese policy remains.

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Dollar opens firm in Paris

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, August 23

The "free" dollar was quoted at only 1.6 cents below the official rate when the Paris money market reopened this morning. Observers believe that this relative firmness is due to the accumulated demand created by the fact that the market had been closed for the past week. It is expected that the next few days will show a further drop.

French share prices were slightly up. On a reduced market today's trading was down to Fr2.3 millions, and gold prices were firmer. The ingot went up from Fr7.475 to Fr7.520, and bar gold from Fr7.475 to Fr7.505. Only the Napoleon went down slightly, from Fr63 to Fr62.9.

Statements on the probable consequences of Mr Nixon's initiative continue to express concern. Interviewed on the ORTF today, M Jean Monnet said France could not hold out alone against the United States. Europe must unite if it wished to be able to treat as an equal.

In an article in "L'Express," M. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, urging the need for a European currency, said that if Europe continued to be merely a market, refusing political unity, she would fall to establish a currency; she would aggravate the irresponsibility of the economy, and increase the law of the jungle.

On a broader span of opinion, a poll taken for "L'Express" by the French Institute of Public Opinion, showed that of the nation's intellectual class 41 per cent believed that the dollar crisis was likely to have a bad effect on their standard of living and 63 per cent thought that it was a worrying phenomenon for the French economy. Fifty-one per cent believed that it would help rather than hinder the setting up of a European currency, but only 32 per cent believed that a monetary system could be based on anything other than gold.

The most surprising group was the government want who, when the poll was taken on August 18, had not heard of the American measures.

The Japanese ambassador to the United States, J. Ushiba, does not believe that revaluation of the Yen will also persuade Washington to remove the 10 per cent import surcharge.

Mr Ushiba said the US will not abolish the surcharge unless the many pending economic problems between the two countries, including Japanese trade and Japan's liberalisation of trade, are resolved. He said the arrival in Tokyo on Sunday for consultation with the government on the meeting of the joint US-Japan committee on trade and economic affairs scheduled for September 9 in Washington.

He said US Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Philip H. Trez, might visit Japan later this week to coordinate with the government for the coming meeting. There is remote possibility that the official will discuss monetary problems with Japanese leader Mr Ushiba said.

Japanese newspaper and television commentators are becoming increasingly and optimistically outspoken in their arguments about the dollar/crisis.

Mainichi said with the typical direction of the Japanese press, that the government "assumed speculation" exchange risks normally by trading firms and foreign exchange banks. Yomiuri said with feigned bewilderment, "What if the dollar is a 'paper trash'?" But the initial Asahi angrily reminded Premier Sato that "a national foreign currency reserves represent the fruit of the efforts of the Japanese people, and if the value of the dollar is reduced as a result of revaluation upward of the dollar, the people will have lost that extent."

Dr Kalinski ousted by Leasco

Dr Felix Kalinski, managing director of Pergamon Press, has been removed from his post as vice president of Leasco, the US publishing company, after 38 per cent of the Pergamon equity.

Furthermore it is now thought that when Pergamon publishes its results for the year to September, 1970, they will show a loss of around £2.3 millions. This would be about £1 million more than was forecast by the company's chairman, Sir Henry D'Avigdor Goldsmid on September 22, only eight days before the end of that financial year.

Sir Henry then said: "The year ending September 30 is almost complete and I do not believe that there can be any substantial margin of error in the figures for this year, which are based on unaudited internal accounts to June 30 and estimates for the last three months of the year."

Within five months of debut as a public company, a placing of ordinary shares by brokers Rowe Ridd, Mr Leasco's Tigon Group is to raise £2.5 millions of new capital through an offer for sale of shares.

The offer will raise £7 millions purchase price the Classic Cinema chain. In the letter, Mr Leasco says that the profits of the Classic group before the year to April 1972 were £274,000, compared with £219,000 in the previous year.

Tigon sale will raise £3.5M

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CITY COMMENT

CARRERAS

Reversing the record

IF NOTHING else the Governmental ban on cigarette advertising on television seems to have brought a better cost effectiveness into the tobacco trade's marketing efforts. Thus Carreras spent "substantially more" on launches and marketing in the year to June 30, 1971—events which the industry's past record suggest would have left profits in a depressed state in the short term at least—and has ended up with a near £22 millions increase in trading profits at £8.13 millions.

With two new launches falling in the latest year, Piccadilly No. 1 and Hallmark—Carreras has not just shared in a general sales increase but grabbed a bigger slice of the home available market.

Even allowing that some proportion of overseas turnover has been inflated by changes in duty rates, the sales increase was substantial—probably getting on for 10 per cent.

Clearly then the 31 per cent jump in trading profits also owed much to a major reorganisation within the company, involving drastic streamlining and better utilisation of available assets leading to a widening in margins.

A change to the standard accounting practice brings in an extra £1.375 millions of profit from restated comparative figures of £1.09 millions, and leaves the total pre-tax figure at £9.1 millions against £7.3 millions. Under the old accounting practices the pre-tax profit would have been shown at £8.1 millions which compares with the previously published 1969/70 figure of £6.2 millions.

So shareholders get some of last year's dividend cut restored with 103 per cent final making a total of 154 per cent for the

single-standard 405 monochrome sets.

The £2 millions depreciation charge for 1970-1, against £1.85 millions, in a year which saw a strong upsurge in the demand for colour and the usual standard television rental tax provision leaves earnings per share at 9.08p, against 6.79p, covering the dividend 1.4 times.

Television is now banking in the upsurge in business which followed the mini-Budget. In fact, turnover has increased by between four and five times in recent weeks and if the recent record is any guide, profits should be strongly ahead again in 1971-2.

The board also believes that it has got its depreciation policy right, but calculations can sometimes be upset in the real world. Yesterday the market took a cautious view, the shares finishing a shade off at 190p where the cash flow multiple of 5.4 is a reasonable counterbalance to the rather growth-hungry p/e of 21.0.

LANDSITS

Now the secret is out

WHILE The Land Securities Investment Trust share price surged ahead yesterday, closing 10p up at 205p following publication of the annual report, some of the stock market's more professional dealers were beginning to express their reservations about the company's investments.

The reason for the excitement was the publication in the accounts of a table showing the cumulative increase in the income which Britain's biggest property company is anticipating from lease reversions and rent reviews.

10 May, when Landsits published Knight Frank and Rutley's property revaluation, we pointed out that although the share price was then at a year's high of 185p, some well-informed investors were predicting that

the shares would move still higher. They had already put their statisticians to work estimating the future income potential of Landsits' properties.

"Sell on a strike" is an old stock market adage. Already yesterday some dealers were taking the view that now Landsits has shown its hand, the company is a less exciting short-term investment. There are even some pessimists around arguing that in the medium term, too, Landsits shares are looking fully valued. Consequently, although buyers are keen to keep in mind the heavy two-way business in Landsits.

The pessimists point out that the table in the accounts indicates that the company expects a compound growth of income of 19.5 per cent a year, a figure at the lower end of the estimates circulating in the market before publication.

They also claim to detect signs that Landsits is not the vigorous organisation it was. Commitments and authorisations for future capital expenditure on March 31, 1971, were £82 millions according to chairman Sir Harold Samuel, £23 millions of which will be spent over a period of 10 years. In relation to Landsits' £700 millions plus of assets, these are, it is argued, relatively small sums.

The national capital gains tax liability and the erosion of Landsits' gearing are other factors the bears emphasise. On the other hand it is as well to keep in mind that the company's asset valuation and its new forecast of future income are both based on conservative principles. The income projection, for example, is based on current rental values, and takes no account of non-contractual increases in rental levels, an assumption which, in today's inflationary conditions, is over-pessimistic.

But with the price-earnings ratio now comfortably above the average for the sector at 26.8, and the shares selling above the fully diluted net asset value of 190p, there must be better investments in the property sector.

But as an assurance for shareholders it has to stand up against his "business has never been better," claim earlier this month.

But as an assurance for shareholders it has to stand up against his "business has never been better," claim earlier this month.

Distillers' exports top £100m.

The following are extracts from the statement made by the Chairman, Mr. Alex McDonald, and circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1971.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON RESULTS

Excluding subsidiary companies in the United Glass subgroup, the consolidated profit for the year ended 31st March 1971 amounted to £54.7 million, an increase of £2.1 million compared with the previous year. The increase represents a rise of £3.0 million in trading profit, partly offset by a reduction of £0.8 million in income from investments and a charge for interest greater by £0.3 million.

The profit of our Scotch Whisky, Gin and Vodka interests increased by £2.2 million, mainly due to a higher volume of sales but also as a result of an adjustment to the export price of our de luxe whiskies. It is particularly gratifying that the sustained growth of our exports of Scotch Whisky and Gin has for the first time carried the total value of Group exports beyond the £100 million mark.

The results of the Yeast and Food Group end of our Carbon Dioxide interests were both lower, showing together a fall of £0.8 million, mainly owing to higher costs.

The contraction in income from investments resulted from the realisation of Government Securities and of BP stock.

Last year the provision for taxation was based on corporation tax at the rate of 45%. Subsequently, the relevant rate was reduced to 42½%, giving rise to an over provision of approximately £1.2 million, which has been credited to reserve. The estimated taxation on the profit of the year under review is based on corporation tax at the current rate of 40%.

The consolidated net profit after taxation is £33.0 million, to which requires to be added £0.7 million representing the net profit from our interests in United Glass, making the total net profit attributable to the Company £33.7 million. Your Directors now recommend a final dividend on the share capital of 7.25 per cent, which, with the interim of 5.5 per cent already paid, will make a total distribution for the year of 12.75 per cent compared with 12.25 per cent last year.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows an increase in stocks of £22.5 million. Although the greater part of this figure is represented by additional maturing whiskies necessary to support the projected future sales of our brands, the effect of inflation to which I referred last year is also reflected to a material extent.

Some commentators on my previous remarks regarded the problems created by inflation as peculiar to the Scotch Whisky industry because of its substantial investment in stocks. The effect upon other Companies whose major investment is in plant is very similar. Indeed such a Company may well replace each year a greater proportion of its total investment than would the holder of Scotch Whisky stocks.

I welcome the growing interest in this subject which has been displayed recently by a number of bodies, including the Institutes of Chartered Accountants. It seems increasingly evident that standard accounting procedures in this country must be modified to incorporate such adjustments as may be required to recognise the effect of inflation, not only upon profits but also upon the resources available for investment.

Our own accounting staff have developed a system of applying to the costs of assets appropriate factors derived from the Consumer Price Index. We believe this provides a reasonable measure of the effect of inflation upon the results of the year's trading. In consequence we consider that the value of our assets has been eroded by inflation during the year to the extent of some £8 million. In other words, to maintain in terms of today's prices the same volume of physical assets as existed at 31st March 1970, we would require to appropriate out of the apparent profit (as arrived at by present day accounting methods) the sum of about £8 million.

It may be helpful to re-state the Profit and Loss Account in the way we see the position. This would be as follows:

	£'000
Conventional profit	54,688
Deduct appropriation required to counter inflation	7,851
"Real" profit	46,837
Estimated taxation	21,548
	25,289
Minority shareholders' interests	114
Adjusted consolidated net profit	25,175
Net profit of the United Glass subgroup (unadjusted but not significant in relation to the total)	721
Approximate "real" net profit attributable to the Company	25,896

The first point which emerges is that Corporation Tax has not absorbed 40% of the profit for the year but 46% of the "real" profit. The second observation which seems appropriate is that in distributing total dividends of £23,152,000 we are distributing almost the entire "real" profit remaining after taxation and in fact little is left as an addition to our financial resources.

One consequence of this situation is that the continual increase in requirements for working capital entailed by the growth of the Group's business cannot be met today out of retained profits. Since the issue in 1967 of £30 million Unsecured Loan Stock mainly to fund then existing short term borrowings, the Group's additional needs for cash have been met by realisations from the £19 million BP stock received as part consideration for the sale to BP of the Group's chemical and plastics interests.

In this way £9.4 million of stock had been sold on the open market by 31st March this year. However, just as in 1967, your Directors take the view that the Company should avoid a position in which, were a pressing need or cash to arise, BP stock might have to be sold in market conditions which were temporarily adverse.

Accordingly, before this statement is published, I expect that a further issue of Loan Stock will have been made. Legal proceedings continue against the Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd. arising out of the sale of talidomide products prior to December 1961. The settlement of the 65 actions the basis of which was agreed and approved by the High Court in 1968 is virtually complete.

The large number of additional legal claims made against the Company subsequent to the announcement of that settlement is still outstanding. The proceedings between the Company and its insurers which the Company instituted with a view to resolving the insurance position are still pending. Following a decision of the T.V. Council an action begun in Australia against the

Company and its Australian subsidiary is now being pursued. Further comment on any of these outstanding matters is not appropriate at this time.

SCOTCH WHISKY

Operations at our malt and grain distilleries have run smoothly during the year. The productive capacity for malt whisky is being expanded at Glendullan and Caol Ila distilleries and mechanical maltings are being built at Port Ellen distillery in Islay to supply our three distilleries on that island, and also at Burghhead as an extension to our existing plant there. A new large blending and bottling plant is being built at Leven in the County of Fife to meet the increasing demand for these services.

In the home market The Scotch Whisky Association has made further strong representations to the Chancellor for a reduction in spirit duty, and stressed once more the handicap the industry suffers by virtue of the substantially higher rate of duty it has to bear compared with other products in the field of alcoholic beverages.

During the year under review, the industry enhanced its level of home sales to the highest total since the last war, representing an increase of some 10.5% over the previous year. I am glad to report that sales of Group brands increased by a considerably higher percentage, and in this performance Haig strengthened and further consolidated its position as the leading brand in the market. Dewar continued to enjoy an ever increasing popularity in Scotland, and was our largest selling brand north of the border.

In October last the opportunity was taken to increase home trade prices by an amount judged by the Board to be appropriate in relation to the continuing highly competitive situation in the market. Increased sales, partly at higher prices, did in fact achieve the objective of improving profitability. It must be stressed however, that

consumption there, rose by 10.7%. Your Company's brands maintained their proportion of this highly competitive market. Dewar's White Label enjoyed particular success in New York and the eastern states, increasing its sales considerably, while Johnnie Walker's Red and Black Labels continued to sell strongly.

Sales in the Central American and West Indian markets continue to expand. Early in 1971 the situation in Mexico was suddenly improved by the granting of greatly increased import licences.

As regards South America, Venezuela continues to be one of the greatest markets for Scotch Whisky in the world and James Buchanan & Company Ltd. with their Buchanan's "De Luxe" and "Black & White" still hold the lead.

In other South American markets, particularly Brazil and Argentina, there were some relatively large increases in industry shipments. Almost entirely these took the form of bulk Scotch Whisky for admixing with local spirit, to make products frequently sold under misleading labels. Your Company does not supply Whisky for this trade.

In Australia, New Zealand and Asia, the Company's brands, headed by Johnnie Walker, have again strengthened their position. In Japan this has been far from easy in face of the large amounts of bulk Scotch Whisky shipped for improving locally produced spirit, the result being described as Japanese Whisky. As in the case of South America your Company does not believe this type of business can be in the long term interests of Scotch Whisky, and is not involved.

Japan has for some time been a relatively small market for Scotch Whisky in bottle owing to the limitations imposed by import licensing, but I am glad to report that at the end of 1970 the licensing restrictions were abolished. "Johnnie Walker", "White Horse", "Black & White" and "Old Parr", all brands belonging to your Company, have for a long time been leaders in the

GIN

I am pleased to be able to report a substantial increase in world sales of Gordon's, Booth's and Tanqueray Gins. The United Kingdom and the United States markets accounted for the major part of the increase.

As with Scotch Whisky, in face of steeply rising costs the prices of our brands of Gin were increased in the home trade last October.

Shipments of our brands of Gin to overseas markets were well ahead of the previous year and the Group increased its proportion of total exports.

Sales of Gordon's Gin in the United States continued their upward trend and the brand retained its pre-eminent position as market leader.

VODKA

In the United States, the market for Gordon's Vodka once again showed a substantial rise. Sales of Cossack Vodka in the United Kingdom continued to make progress with a considerable increase over the previous year and a steadily rising share of the market.

PIMM'S

In the first full year during which Pimm's Ltd. has been a member of the Group, sales in the home market have shown an encouraging upward trend. Shipments to export markets were also higher than in the previous year.

COGNAC HINE

During the year we successfully negotiated the purchase of a majority interest in the company Cognac Hine, whose business consists of the production and sale of its various brands of Cognac. These enjoy an excellent reputation which we shall take every care to maintain. Your Board believes that there is real scope for expanding the sales of Hine in a number of export markets.

AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS

Although sales of their brands of Australian Whisky and Gin were slightly lower, good results for Vodka and other lines contributed to an increase in profits by The United Distillers Pty. Ltd.

FOOD GROUP

Although sales of Bakers Compressed Yeast and Dried Baking Yeasts were well maintained during the year, substantial increases in the costs of production and distribution, without equivalent price increases, reduced profitability, particularly during the first six months.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY (CARBON DIOXIDE) LIMITED

Sales of carbon dioxide again showed a very satisfactory rate of growth. This progress was, however, overtaken by abnormal increases in costs, stemming from the high rate of inflation which occurred in the year. The highly competitive situation in the CO₂ market did not allow these cost increases to be entirely offset by price adjustments so that, in the overall picture, profits were reduced by approximately the extent to which they had grown in the previous year.

BAKELITE XYLONITE LIMITED

Overall the 1970 results of Bakelite Xylonite Ltd., the plastics company which we share equally with Union Carbide Corporation, USA, were encouraging.

UNITED GLASS LIMITED

The consolidated profit of United Glass in the calendar year 1970 before taxation amounted to £1,574,000 compared with £751,000 (excluding the loss of the discontinued British Heat Resisting Glass Company Limited) in the previous year. This marked improvement was entirely attributable to the Glass Container Division. In the other businesses, despite price increases, the dramatic rise in the cost of labour, materials and services caused profits to fall short of 1969 levels.

PERSONNEL

Although all our employees have contributed much to the smooth running of our operations over the past year, on this occasion I should like to mention particularly the quite remarkable achievements of the people primarily concerned with the bottling and distribution of Scotch Whisky and Gin. The advance notice given last August of an imminent price increase in the home trade concentrated the volume of business normally done between August and December into a flood of orders for delivery at the old price before the end of September. They were honoured at the earliest possible time by virtue of the strenuous efforts of those concerned. Your Board join with me in expressing on your behalf our great appreciation of their response to the needs of the time.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Reports on economic conditions in the USA are not entirely encouraging, but, although this was also the situation last year, the demand there for Scotch Whisky did expand. We expect that our two major brands in that market will continue to record increased sales. In the rest of the world, demand continues reasonably strong and, provided prices are not greatly eroded by the intensity of competition, I am hopeful of a successful outcome to the current year.



Cutting peat. Malt whisky derives part of its inimitable flavour from the application of peat smoke to malted barley.

the rise in the price of Scotch Whisky served to intensify competition for market share.

I referred a year ago to the arrangement whereby Bass Charrington had been appointed agents for the sale of "Vat 69" in the UK. I am glad to say that the year under review was again one of encouragement to both parties.

As regards the export position, industry shipments for the year ended 31st March 1971 rose from 56,447,000 proof gallons to 61,960,000 proof gallons. I am glad to report that your Company's percentage of this total was well maintained.

In the United States - by far the largest market in the world - fears that the economic situation might affect sales of Scotch Whisky were not realised and, in fact, tax payments for the year 1970, the most reliable guide to

market. Every opportunity is now being taken to ensure that these and our other brands expand their business in the market which should grow considerably over the years.

Europe today contains the second, third and fourth largest export markets of the world, viz: France, Germany and Italy. Your Company's major brands have excellent distribution throughout these countries. However, competition, much at very low prices, is intense.

Problems which might arise should this country enter the Common Market continue to be studied. The Council of The Scotch Whisky Association have informed the Government of the difficulties which are foreseen for the industry, but the Departments have not so far felt able to offer any assurances.

The Ninety-fourth Annual General Meeting of The Distillers Company Limited will be held at the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 16th day of September, 1971 at 12.15 p.m.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Year to 31st March 1971	Year to 31st March 1970
	£	£
Consolidated profit before tax	54,688,000	52,628,000
Net earnings (including United Glass)	33,747,000	29,815,000
Retained in the business	10,595,000	7,327,000
Dividends	23,152,000	22,288,000
Rate of dividends	12.75%	12.25%

The
Distillers DCL
Company Limited

Tourists find confusion on rates

The pound floated yesterday, and American tourists had to hunt around to find its level. Banks, department stores and hotels seemed unable to decide how many dollars made up a pound, and exchange rates varied considerably.

Some banks followed the foreign exchange market quite closely and the Midland provided London's best bargain, with a rate of 2.45:1 for travellers' cheques and 2.52 for dollar bills. The National Westminster was slightly more cautious and gave 2.46:1 but would give no more than 2.55 for bills.

Barclays stubbornly maintained last week's crisis rate of 2.52 for cheques and 2.55 for dollars. A spokesman for the bank said he expected that the rate would come down today.

The American Express offices in Haymarket, which for the past week have been

crowded out with tourists seeking reassurance and a decent exchange rate, was selling pounds for \$2.46 worth of travellers' cheques, and 2.50 for notes. A bank official said that the panic had died down and crowds were only slightly up on a normal Monday morning.

The department stores and hotels decided that dollars were worth having, and cut their high exchange rates. Harrods, which takes \$30-40,000 a day in the summer

dropped its rates from last week's level of 2.65 to a respectable 2.50, although the bank in the store would give no more than 2.51.

Customers in Selfridges could make a few cents if they went to the Lewis's bank in the store rather than exchanging their dollars over the counter for goods (the

opposite situation existed last week). Lewis's was giving 2.46½ while the store would sell goods at 2.50 to the pound. Hotels dropped their rates as confidence grew, and the Hilton's fell to 2.50.

MARKET REPORT

Currency calm helps sentiment

First prices of the day were steady as operators watched for more anticipated chaos on the monetary front. But the foreign

This encouraged a few buyers into the market and prices began to push forward quite steadily. However, the overall volume of business was at a disappointingly low level and the

emergence of profit-takers could mean heavy gains towards the close. So it was left to bid situations for special features to provide the major features.

Güts had a fairly quiet day although hopes of an early reduction in Bank rate helped longer-dated loans to gains of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$

Industrial leaders finished under the best on lack of follow-through. Gains here were mostly in the region of 8p, though Glaxo provided a notably bright spot at 40 1/2p up 1 1/2p.

Engineering recorded a number of useful rises, and there were some particularly good features in the motor section.

UDS offer

rejected

The board of A. and S. Henry projected the bid worth \$64 million from United Drapery Stores last night. Together with their financial advisers, Sieger and Friedlander, they regard the terms as inadequate. Terms of the offer which were released last Thursday were two United Drapery Stores ordinary for every five Henry ordinary. The offer is deemed

UDS is clearly keen to expand in mail order for the new bid followed its offer five weeks ago for the 66 per cent of the John Myers equity not already owned.

Harland's new head at work

and Wolf, took control of the Belfast shipyards yesterday and faced an immediate labour problem.

Last week the company warned that lay-offs might result from a three-month-old overtime ban by steel workers.

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MARKET REPORT

Currency calm helps sentiment

A composed start to international currency dealings after

last week's shut-down helped stock market sentiment yesterday. By the close the FT Index was up 2.7 at 412.1 and most

First prices of the day were steady as operators watched for

the anticipated chaos on the monetary front. But the foreign exchange market soon acclimated itself to the new conditions and the pound quickly

This encouraged a few buyers into the market and prices began to push forward again.

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Gilts had a fairly quiet day though hopes of an early reduction in Bank rate helped longer dated loans to gains of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$

Japanese bonds weakened in the wake of sharp falls in Tokyo. Industrial leaders finished under the best on lack of follow-through. Gains here

were mostly in the region of 3p, though Glaxo provided a notably bright spot at 401p up 11p.

Engineerings recorded a number of useful rises, and there were some particularly good features in the motor

J. Lucas, for example, rallied 11p to 26½p and Bluemel Bros added a similar amount at 99p on the revised Bristol Street

UDS offer

rejected

215

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Capacious should win again

By SIMON CHANNON

Lester Piggett extended his lead in the jockeys' championship with a treble on Bold and Free, Black Sky and Minio at Windsor yesterday afternoon, and he now stands 22 clear of Willie Carson, who is the only other jockey so far to have topped the 100 mark.

New riding tactics were employed on Bold and Free in the Long Acre Plate, and how well they worked. On his three previous outings Bold and Free

Jakim, yesterday's Guardian o.p., won at the rewarding price of 11-2.

A 16,000 guineas yearling, had attempted to make all the running only to fade inside the final two furlongs.

Yesterday he was held up for a late run and cantered all over his field, coming home by three lengths from Silver Sky, with Renard Rouge, the favorite, a length and a half away third.

Piggett had an equally easy ride on Minio, who landed odds of 8-4 on the Skipton Plate at Minio, who had won on his only previous appearance, also over Windsor's extended mile and a

quarter, looks the type to continue improving.

In contrast, Piggett had only a short head to spare over Gay Forch when riding today Sky to victory in the Seniors Handicap. Altered, the top-weight, was another short head away in third place.

Verily Sam, backed down from 7-1 to 9-4 for a nursery at Haydock the day before last, was to finish third to Vostizza, made another abortive trip to Haydock last Friday when sixth place was his, but he ran right away with the Juniors Nursery at 14-1.

Frank Morby, his jockey, waited until the end of the race before entering Verily Sam on a score by four lengths from Race Riot with Heavenly Music, the hot favourite, third.

Mr John Ramsay, Verily Sam's 19-year-old owner, flew from Aberdeen yesterday morning to see his colt win and send a length and a half away third.

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The need for a new outlook

John Rodda offers some ideas for improving the standard of British rowing

Copenhagen, August 23

Britain's oarsmen, who returned home today after the European Rowing Championships wondering what will happen at the Olympic Games in Munich next year, can at least console themselves that the Russians and West Germans are thinking along similar lines.

There were no medals for the British, who achieved nothing better than two second places in the four and eight in the ranking list. While the West Germans and Russians were not so unsuccessful, they can hardly regard one gold medal and one bronze and four bronze medals respectively as a triumph.

However, in Russia and West Germany there is scope and influence to ensure that a new effort is made: in Britain one wonders whether there is even the will. Nevertheless, the selectors and the coaches' steering committee have already come to agreement over the timing of

their best eight, by leaving Leander down to working out what they expect British oarsmen to be doing this winter and next spring.

An extreme course of action would be to put Bob Janousek in sole charge of carrying out the policy for its making, and to announce that an eight will not be chosen. The first idea should be given careful consideration, but the second which is not so negative as it may first appear, would cut ruthlessly across the home rowing programme.

Janousek has been the ARA professional coach for two years, and in that time he has won many friends for his respect and understanding of the club system. Without other nations to feather his club, one feels, would respond to the calls of Janousek as his chief national coach of the Olympic training squad. He would not so much coach the crew but supervise a set of disciplines, and if that is accepted then his words at selection meetings would carry considerable weight.

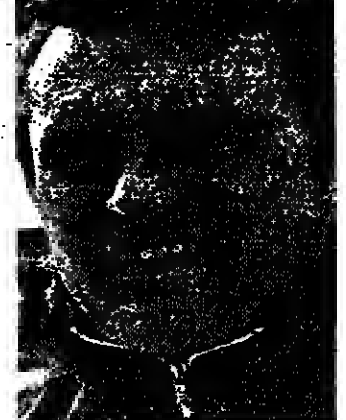
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In the past Britain have found



Bob Janousek, an ideal policy maker

Britain it has not grown up. Winning titles and medals is still an incentive for those in the lower spheres of the sport, or even outside it.

Pat Rohan is 'Out of ammunition'

By TOM KELLY

Pat Rohan, whose stable at Milton is the most successful in the North, began the season with 450 flat winners to his credit and a sound chance of reaching the 500 mark before the end of the campaign.

New, with 26 winners so far, the target is still within reach, but Rohan appears to have run out of luck.

Pat started the season with a string of more than fifty horses, including the most expensive two-year-olds he has ever had — 32 averaging £3,000 each and some useful older horses such as Sovereign Bill, Lush Park and Sir

Lark New, in his own words, he has "run out of ammunition".

Lush Park, who won four races as a juvenile and was regarded as a possible champion sprinter, failed to live up to his name and has been exported to Australia. Sovereign Bill has split a pastern, Sir Lark jarred himself in his last race at Beverley and will not run again this year, but will be trained for the Lincoln and the useful two-year-old Doling glory has gone to Venezuela.

At York last week, Rohan expected to win the City of York Nursery with Whistling Breeze, who looked well treated following a success at Edinburgh. The filly started a warm favourite but hit the front too soon and was beaten a neck by Facade.

The North had only three winners at the big York Meeting, including two juveniles, Billy Bremner and Aswellas, who should both be worth following. Billy Bremner, after a promising second to Shoolevelly at Chester, was beaten when odds on at Newcastle, and then finished seventh when favourite at Beverley. He was sick following the Beverley race, but showed he has fully recovered when he won the Acomb Stakes by eight lengths from Aureo-Lupi and some highly regarded youngsters. He could follow up with another win in the Armada Nursery at Newcastle on Saturday.

Second best

Aswellas, who was winning for the third time over seven furlongs, had only half a length to spare over Scottish Rifle in the Knavesmire Nursery, but was held up in the early stages and did not take the lead until inside the final furlong. She could have had more in reserve than the distance suggests and should go well in the Wills Two Year Old Handicap at Newcastle next Monday.

Aureo-Lupi, who was running for the first time, led for a long way in Billy Bremner's race and finished second best at the finish. He should be noted if Snowy Gray sends him for the Sandale Stakes at Newcastle on Saturday. Gray may also saddle his other useful two-year-old, My Brief, for the Armada Nursery.

Waterloo, winner of Royal Ascot Queen Mary Stakes, was considered a banker for the North in the Lovelock Stakes, but was beaten two and a half lengths by Rose Dugdale. Bill Watte told me that Waterloo may run next in the Highflyer Stakes at Thirsk on Saturday week when he may score Calcutta's favourite when upplaced behind Prominent in the P.T.S. Laurels at Goodwood, for the William Hill Handicap at Sandown.

It was good to hear that Gerry Scott, who is in hospital suffering from a brain haemorrhage following a fall at Middleham, is much improved. After having been very ill, Scott is one of the most popular, and also one of the most useful, jockeys in the North, having had more than his share of injuries, including breaking a leg on six occasions.

Gerry has in the past done a lot to help other injured colleagues, having been responsible for the launching of a public fund for Cliff Boothman, who broke his back in a fall at Wetherby last December.

Newton Abbot

TOTAL DOUBLE: 3-30 & 4-30. TREBLE: 4-0, 4-4 & 5-0. GOING: Good to firm.

2-30 HAYTOR HANDICAP HURDLE: 2m, winner £2,000, 17 runners. 2-40 Gay Bruce (O) 7-11-2.

300 Irish Earns (O) 7-11-2. 2-14 Tristram (O) 7-11-2. 2-14 Tristram (O) 7-11-2. 2-14 Tristram (O) 7-11-2.

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Folkestone card

COURSE POSTERS: A right-hand course where few members in the draw are best in spirits. John Dunlop, who has been in the draw for some time, is a good bet. He has been in the draw for some time, is a good bet. He has been in the draw for some time, is a good bet.

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John Garner—impressed the selectors at Fulford

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Instructions belatedly received by clubs

The instructions which the Football League gave referees in the implementation of the laws have, rather belatedly, now been received by the clubs. The result of the discussion of the document led to 130 players being disciplined by referees in the first eight days of the new season.

The main aim of the League was that the referees should control the players. "How they do that is their own concern as long as they do it. The League does not intend to interfere with the method of refereeing," they stated and added that the opening Saturday of the season, were for guidance to the things on which the League required action, all of which had the support of the Football Association.

One good point to be pressed was that in future referees would not have the undignified task of manhandling players. Referees would be asked to use their words, but if they must use force, they must do so in a dignified manner.

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Horton again passed over for Ryder Cup team

By PAT WARD-THOMAS

The immediate reaction on learning the British Ryder Cup team to meet the Americans at St. Louis, next month, was one of sympathy for Tommy Horton, who once again has missed selection by a fraction.

Brown, the captain and a selector together with Rees and Jones, have been quoted as saying that he wants winners. Horton, who won the South African Open and the British Match Play Championship last year, and who has been given to O'Connor and Garner.

It seemed likely that the selectors would pick O'Connor, who has been in the Ryder Cup team in 1965, once they were satisfied as to his fitness. He finished respectably in two of the last three tourna-

ments and remains a "wonderfully skilled striker" of the ball. At the same time, although he has been a great golfer within Britain and Ireland, rarely has he fulfilled that elsewhere. In four Ryder Cup appearances, he has won only two foursomes. It may be that in the middle of the year he will redress the balance; one can but hope so.

Garner, who is 24, has yet to win a major tournament, but has made commendable progress over the past three years. At present he is eleventh in the Order of Merit, just ahead of Horton. He has a very attractive, sound style and the selectors probably were impressed by his golf last week at Fulford where he finished joint fifth in the knowledge that a good performance would enhance his prospects of selection.

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